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No. 21,257

號七拾五百式千壹萬第

日七拾月七年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1926 式拜禮

號四廿月八年五十國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	8.40	10.30	Shanghai	11.40	1.50
Yau Ma Tei...	8.50	10.40	Shanghai	11.50	2.00
Shatin...	9.00	10.50	Shanghai	12.00	2.10
Tai Po...	9.10	11.00	Shanghai	12.10	2.20
Tai Po Market...	9.20	11.10	Shanghai	12.20	2.30
Fanning...	9.30	11.20	Shanghai	12.30	2.40
Shanghai...	9.40	11.30	Shanghai	12.40	2.50
Shanghai...	9.50	11.40	Shanghai	12.50	3.00
Shanghai...	10.00	11.50	Shanghai	1.00	3.10
Shanghai...	10.10	12.00	Shanghai	1.10	3.20

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	7.45	11.30	Shanghai	10.15	1.05
Shanghai...	8.40	12.25	Fanning	11.10	2.00

STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning...	7.45	11.30	Shanghai	10.15	1.05
Shanghai...	8.40	12.25	Fanning	11.10	2.00

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, KOWLOON, or from
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(Sunday: 4 P.M. only).

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at 2 P.M., instead of 4 P.M.

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On SUNDAY, 29th INST., "TAISHAN" will depart from
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of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PHIOE 85

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materials used. The arms are made
in the most modern and up-to-date
factories, and are of the latest design.
The arms are of the highest quality,
and are guaranteed to be reliable and
durable. The arms are made in the
most modern and up-to-date factories,
and are of the latest design. The arms
are of the highest quality, and are
guaranteed to be reliable and durable.

INVESTORS RISKS IN CHINA.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SECURITIES.

LONDON FINANCIAL ORGAN'S VIEWS.

A leading article in the *Financial
Times* of July 27th states:—

A glance down the prices of the Chinese
loans dealt in this country furnishes an
epitome of the acutely divergent views
that are taken of the merits of the differ-
ent securities composing the list. It
shows very plainly that the well-founded
belief in Chinese integrity has persisted
strongly through the period of confusion
and obscurity from which the condition
of the mysterious country has certainly
not yet emerged. The widely different
character of these securities as judged by
the investing public is well exemplified
by the four per cent. loan of 1895, stand-
ing at about 90 at the end of the default
and eight per cent. Treasury Notes and
Sterling bonds at between 33 and 39 at
the other. The first receives its interest
regularly, bonds are drawn at par an-
nually with the utmost regularity, and
many holders maintain their practice of
always replacing drawn bonds by further
purchases.

In respect of the second example, both
"contractors' bonds" and direct obliga-
tions of the Chinese Government, there
was in May of last year an announcement
which must necessarily be classed as
courteous rather than informing, and
which gave no present hope of resumption
of interest payments. The eight per cent.
sterling bonds sold to the public by the
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the
eight per cent. Treasury Notes sold by
Vickers may be classed together, but it
was in connection with the latter that the
Chinese Foreign Office stated: "It was
much regretted that, owing to lack of
funds, it was impossible to meet this
obligation, and that so far as could be
seen there was no alternative to reser-
ving the matter to be dealt with under a
consolidation scheme."

THE 1912 GOLD LOAN.

Between these two extremes—the one
with a definite and very ample hypothec-
ation and the other with none—are a num-
ber of lively and interesting bonds, of
which we may cite as a mere example the
five per cent. gold loan of 1912, now stand-
ing in the market at about 69. These
bonds are far above the worst, for they
have touched 60 this year. They have
also touched 60, as opinion about China
in general and the salt gabelle (upon
which they are secured) in particular has
ebbed and flowed in the past six months.
The course of the price has indeed been
remarkable. Issued at 85 in 1912, in 1918
the bonds moved between 68 and 87. In
1923, when the annual drawings at par
began, owners of drawn bonds were able
to replace them at under 77. In 1924 the
price was never above 71, and last year's
movement was from 57 to 73. Mean-
while the amount of £334,800 has been
repaid at par on the drawn bonds, leav-
ing a balance of £4,676,640 outstanding.

The news of the seizure of the salt
gabelle by one of the military factions
was naturally a great shock, and there
ensued even a disposition to foretell that
the Maritime Customs would be seized
next, while our Government has been
freely charged with supineness in the
matter, we believe without justification.
The news that Marshal Wu Pei Fu had
decided to release the salt revenues
hitherto seized in order to strengthen the
hands of the Central Government, caused
a sharp advance, in the course of which
the 1912 bonds jumped 3 to 61.

A COUNTER FOR THE SPECULATOR.

This particular example serves to show
how a security which has so far not failed
in its service—either interest or sinking
fund—can be a quite fascinating counter
for the speculator, while finding, as in
this instance it still does, an undisturbed
place in many serious portfolios. A
month ago we stated our general opinion
that the alarms about China were exag-
gerated. We are not at all disposed to
mistake quiet for either peace or pro-
sperity, but we are none the less of
opinion that the general situation as con-
cerning Chinese bonds is somewhat im-
proved. The anti-foreign madness of last
year appears to be definitely on the wane.
From the Washington Conference pro-
ceeded the Tariff Conference, which is an
effort, not unfruitful, to co-ordinate the
policy of the Powers of Western Europe,
the United States and Japan towards
China—whatever China may emerge from
the present confusions.

Whatever form of permanent Govern-
ment eventually takes command, a re-
habilitated China's first need will be fur-
ther credit, and her history shows that
her strong disposition is to discharge her
obligations. Bankers and traders highly
interested in China foresee no probability
of China going the way of Russia and
repudiation. The sessions of the Tariff
Conference in Peking are all to the good
and may well have an influence extending
far beyond the apparent limits of the sub-
ject committed to their consideration. It
will, therefore, not surprise us if the
present adventurous buyer of even the
defaulted eight per cents will come out
substantially on the right side in the long
run.

EVIL OF MASS PSYCHOLOGY.

PLEAS FOR MORE INDIVIDUALISM IN TEACHING.

"THE GROUP MIND."

The necessity for teaching children as
distinct individuals and not so much in
the mass was urged by Lady Astor and
Sir Henry Slesser, a member of the late
Labour Government, at a gathering
organised by the Devon County Associa-
tion of Teachers.

"We have to do real thinking," said
Lady Astor. "There is so much mass
thinking in the world that you have to
teach the children to have right judg-
ment. I am horrified when I go round
the country to see how people are
swayed."

It was the fashion in these days to
expect the State to do everything. If
only people would stop looking at what
Governments were doing and looked into
their own hearts and saw what they were
doing we should get on with the job.

She heard men making speeches in which
they were always harping on the wrongs
and thinking the State was going to put
them right without touching the funda-
mental factor of the whole thing, which
was man himself—the evil in our own
hearts. If they taught people to think
rightly and justly, to watch their own
hearts and let their neighbours alone,
there would be some chance for the com-
munity.

Sir Henry Slesser said he supposed
everybody would agree that it was the
outlook, the knowledge, the point of
view secured when one was a
child which more than anything else
determined one's whole life. Teachers
had to-day, perhaps, a greater respon-
sibility than ever before. All the
old standards of life seemed to be in a
state of liquidation. One had a terrible
feeling, particularly in large towns, that
the people were grouping aimlessly for a
truth which they felt in an instinctive
way was there, but did not know how
to get there, and what was to be done
next.

FAULT OF MODERNITY.

A large part of what was called modern
thought—and modern progress—consisted
in destroying such traditions and stan-
dards as still existed. Therefore teachers
were faced with this great responsibility,
how much to keep of the tradition and
moral outlook of the past, and how much
to accept of new theories.

The safest thing they could do was to
stand by the ancient ways. They
might think that a curious doctrine for
a Labour member of Parliament. He
did not disguise his opinion that in many
matters we should do better to go back-
wards than forwards.

There were certain necessities of sane
education and Administration, and the
first and most vital was preservation of
individual personality. Whether the in-
dividual be destroyed, as he was being
largely destroyed to-day, by the trust
and the combine, or whether in the future
by the bureaucrat and the State, the fun-
damental thing they had to teach was
that each individual was an absolutely
unique personality and had unique and
invaluable rights which should be inter-
fered with, neither by the company pro-
moter nor the civil servant.

He saw a tendency more and more to
treat people in the mass. He believed
they suffered very much in their real
spiritual educational work by being snowed
under by countless nasty little brown
forms which they had to fill up with
statistics, many of which he believed to
be entirely valueless.

STATISTICS MANIA.

"This mania for collecting together
in statistical form things which are
unique and cannot be summed up to-
gether is undermining a great deal of
our national administration. What we
have got to do is to see that each child is
regarded and is taught as a unique in-
dividual."

The same thing he believed to be true
of the teachers themselves. Just as he
feared he saw a tendency to treat pupils
in the mass, so he feared Whitehall at
times tended to treat teachers in the
mass.

It was not the fault of education, but
of making education too mechanical and
too efficient in the broad sense of the
word, which had produced the sort of
group mind, a want of wisdom in the
individual. The disease had advanced
far more in towns than in country dis-
tricts, and the country should and could
hold out to the towns a normal standard
of life. There was such a thing, in spite
of the psychologists and politicians, as
the ordinary man with ordinary human
needs.

TOO MUCH SPEED.

The mania for motion and speed was
simply destroying personality and the
power of thought and reflection. We
wanted more movement but less. We
wanted more quiet. He hoped they
would teach their pupils the value of
quiet reflection. He did not mind call-
ing himself reactionary. He thought
people managed these things much better
in the middle ages than to-day. There
were a lot of difficulties, but they did
(Continued at foot of next column.)

RADIO "CATCHES ON" IN MANCHURIA.

FAR AHEAD OF REST OF CHINA.

THEATRICALS AND CONCERTS TO BE BROADCAST.

The progress which Radio has made in
the Three Eastern Provinces is remark-
able, writes the Mukden correspondent
of the *N.Y. Daily News*. It is greater
than in any other part of China. Within
18 months seven permanent stations have
been established in Manchuria for com-
mercial purposes and are being operated
with particularly good results, while
several temporary stations for military
use are in existence, but perhaps most
interesting of all are proposed broadcast-
ing stations planned for Mukden and
Harbin.

THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

Before speaking or writing of the latter
it may be as well to mention that the
permanent stations are situated at
Mukden, Harbin, Changchun, Tsitsihar
(tube stations), Newchwang, Hulutao
(coast stations), and Fuchang, not far
from Harbin, and the temporary stations
at Manchii (Kirin province), and a
village on the border close to Vladivo-
stock, while new stations will be erected
this year at Huling and Jehol. It is
also interesting to note that Mukden, in
addition to picking up messages from
Europe and America, is in direct com-
munication with such distant places as
Yunnanfu, Urumchi and Kashgar,
though the two last named stations have
not been heard from for several days,
presumably due to local trouble. Worthy
of mention also is the fact that the radio
stations in Manchuria have during the
past few months been accepting private
messages at the ordinary telegraph rates,
and these have invariably been delivered
more quickly than messages sent over the
land lines. Outside of Manchuria this
only applies to such stations as Peking,
Tientsin and Shanghai.

LECTURES AND CONCERTS

BROADCAST.

Turning to the broadcasting scheme, it
is intended to broadcast, in Chinese, of
course, not only news, market prices, and
speeches or lectures, but concerts and
theatricals in Manchuria and in centres
at present reached by long distance tele-
phone, such as Tientsin and Peking.

Under the regulations which have been
drawn up the Government will control
and operate the stations in Manchuria,
will collect the taxes upon the import,
transport and sale of receiving sets (ten
per cent. of the import price of all ap-
paratus), and will give a *huanan* for im-
port. Subscribers must be bound by the
regulations. Dealers must register be-
fore being allowed to import, receiving
sets and must deposit \$1,000 as a guar-
antee. The registration fee will be \$2.
From subscribers the Government will
collect an annual fee of \$12 for tube re-
ceiving sets and \$6 for crystal sets.

FIREMEN DASH TO DOWNING- STREET.

CROWD THRILLED BY NEWS OF
PREMIER'S PERIL.

FALSE ALARM COMEDY.

There was considerable excitement in
Whitehall when a number of fire engines
were seen racing into Downing-street.
Police men hurried from Scotland Yard,
the Houses of Parliament, and the Horse
Guards to assist.

Crowds of people heard the rumour that
No. 10, Downing-street, was on fire and
that the Premier's family were in danger.
Men and girl clerks thronged the pavements
while still more fire engines, their
bells clanging furiously, came over West-
minster Bridge in response to the call.

A posse of policemen regulated the
crowds which thronged the end of Down-
ing-street. Anxious glances were cast
towards No. 10, the famous residence of
the Premiers of Britain, but no signs of
smoke or flame could be discerned.

A water tower followed the fire engines.
They were drawn up in Downing-street
and Whitehall, while firemen, pulling out
hoses as they ran, went up to No. 10 and
to the nearest hydrants.

The police, however, were ignorant of
any outbreak of fire, and, after examining
the fire alarm standard at the corner of
Downing-street and Whitehall, the fire
chiefs decided that there was a fault in
the mechanism and that the call was a
false one.

Two minutes later the fire engines had
disappeared. In five minutes the clerks
and girls had gone back to their offices
and Whitehall resumed its usual early
morning serenity.

at least know that when a man wanted
to think he had to remain quiet. People
would think better and he believed live
better if they were a bit quieter than
they were to-day.

EXSHAW'S

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Electric Light and Fans Throughout.

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.

Lounge, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Unrivalled
Cuisine under the personal supervision of
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Special Terms for Families on application to—
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY,
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The Only Hotel in CANTON.

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OF AN

EVENING FROCK

DEPENDS SO MUCH ON ITS
CONDITION. SUCH FROCKS
DO NOT "WEAR OUT" BUT
THEY MAY LOOK DOWDY
AFTER BEING WORN BUT
A FEW TIMES. SKILFUL
CLEANING AND PRESSING
RESTORES THEIR ORIGINAL
CHARM. OUR CLEANERS ARE
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GENERAL MANAGERS,
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For the Evening Toilet

"Hazeline" Snow

Soothes the skin, making
it cool and white. Vanishes
completely, leaving a perfect
surface for powder.

"Hazeline" Rose Frost

Gives a natural colour to pale cheeks

Both in glass pots

All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

TYPHOON EXPERIENCES OF THE U.S.S. "ASHEVILLE"

WHY SIGNALS FOR HELP WERE
SENT OUT.

FIVE ANCHORS OF NO AVAIL.

The U.S.S. *Asheville* arrived in Shang-
hai on August 19th shortly after tiffin
after having encountered one of the worst
typhoons that it has ever been the lot
of a ship of her size in these waters, and
certainly an American battleship, to fight
and survive.

Short accounts of the ship's difficulties
were given by cable. Further details
were given when the vessel arrived safely
at the Northern port. A few of the
freaks which typhoons are so wont to
play were related by the members of the
crew. Probably the greatest of these was
the way in which the wind shifted, al-
most miraculously, just when the vessel
was being literally dragged to certain
destruction on to the rocks of Namki
Island.

According to officers of the ship, re-
ports sent out by various observation
stations just previous to the breaking of
the typhoon indicated that the centre of
the storm would pass to the west of the
course on which she was steaming and,
should this have been correct, there would
have been little need for fear that the
vessel would have been driven on to the
rocks of one of the various islands to the
west.

It was early Sunday morning when the
weather, which had been comparatively
calm, began to change. The sea roughened
steadily and by 8 o'clock in the morn-
ing the waves started breaking over the
top of the ship. From that time on, for
six hours, the ship was in danger of
foundering at any moment.

FIVE ANCHORS OUT.

The vessel was nosed into the wind, but
worse than making no headway at all,
she was driven astern, directly at the
island which almost proved her destruc-
tion. The anchor was lowered, but still
she could not hold her ground, the screw
being out of the water most of the time.
The second, third, fourth and fifth an-
chors were lowered over the bow, and all
took hold on the ocean-bed, but, although
checking the speed toward the cliff, they,
together with the engines, could not keep
her from drifting.

In the phraseology of one of the men
aboard, "Neither the ship nor the life of
any member of the crew was worth a
plugged nickel." No one could get on
deck to have lowered a life boat, and
could they have done this it would have
been futile for the frail lifeboat would
have been dashed against the rocks, which
were estimated to be about 50 feet high
with waves splashing right to the tops.

Then the "miracle" came. When
about 30 yards off the rocks the wind
shifted, the typhoon having evidently
passed on far enough to the west. Al-
though the seas were still buffeting the
ship from the ocean side the wind, com-
ing in from the island side, was enough
to hold the vessel so that she would
not run on the rocks.

It was during this time that the S.O.S.
signals, which were picked up by wireless
stations in Shanghai, were being sent
out. It will be remembered that the
U.S.S. *Sacramento* was sent out, but, when
a few hours later, was informed that as-
sistance was no longer necessary.

Officers of the *Asheville* said that it
was estimated that the velocity of the
wind at its height was about 175 miles
an hour and they believed that the cen-
tre of typhoon had passed to within five
miles of them.

TWO INCH STANCHIONS BUCKLED.

The first damage done to the ship was
on the bridge and here also occurred the
only casualty of the storm. When the
typhoon hit, the steel stanchions which
held the awning, which are about two
inches in diameter buckled as if they had
been so many straws. This let the
awning down on the officers on the
bridge.

One of the men rushed down to the
galley to get a butcher-knife to cut away
the lines holding the awning, and when
he returned on the bridge the force of
the wind was so great that the knife was
swept from his hand, cutting his fingers
badly.

In the meantime, however, the awning
had been carried away. It lodged
against the whistle on the stack and set
it off. The sound of the whistle could
not be heard on the bridge, so terrific
was the noise made by the wind.

Throughout the entire "blow" the
deck officers remained on the bridge. In
order to do this it was necessary for them
to hold to the railings and burn their
backs to the wind.

After the storm had blown itself out
an inventory was taken of the damage
done and it was found that this had been
very little on deck, except for the awning
stanchions. From the engine-room, how-
ever, it was learned that one of the con-
densers had sprung a leak, allowing the
sea water to flow into the boiler-water.
It was, however, found that by taking
much time it would be possible to reach
Shanghai in spite of this.

COULD NOT READ AT FIFTEEN.

Much surprise was created in a Cornish
Police Court recently when a boy witness
called to give evidence, stated that he
was unable to read the oath.

The Chairman of the Bench:—What?
You cannot read?

The Boy: No, Sir.

In answer to a further question the
boy gave the name of the school he had
attended. When asked how old he was,
he replied: Fifteen years, Sir.

BRITAIN'S NEW LAWS.

PUNISHMENT MADE MORE
SEVERE FOR MOTORISTS.

THE LATEST LEGISLATION.

The Criminal Justice Act, 1925, except
as to part 1, which deals with the pro-
bation of offenders, has come into opera-
tion. It introduces several important
changes in procedure, and jurisdiction,
and also makes amendments as to certain
offences. Following are among some of
the changes:

Section 40, sub-section 1, treats more
seriously charges against persons who
are drunk while in charge on any high-
way of a motor-car or any mechanically
propelled vehicle.

Under the licensing act, a fine of 40
shillings or imprisonment not exceeding
one month could be imposed. Under the
new act, a person so charged shall be
liable on summary conviction in respect
of each offence to imprisonment not ex-
ceeding four months, or to a fine not ex-
ceeding £20, or to both.

He is also disqualified from holding a
licence for twelve months from the date
of conviction, and any licence he holds
shall be of no effect during the period of
disqualification.

POWER OF COURT.

This provision does not prejudice the
right of the court to order a longer
period of disqualification. Applications
may be made from time to time after
the expiration of three months by any-
one disqualified from holding a licence
to have the suspension removed.

An important change is made in the
law relating to the doctrine of coercion.
Hitherto there has been a presumption
of law that a wife who committed a
crime—except the crimes of treason and
murder—in the presence of her husband
did so under coercion by him.

By section 47 of the new act, any such
presumption of law is abolished, but it
is none the less a good defence on a
charge against a wife, except in treason
or murder, to prove that the offence was
in fact committed in the presence of and
under the coercion of her husband.

PENSION CLAIMS.

Another section is of special interest
to those in receipt of a pension from the
State. Under that section it is an offence
for any person to receive, detain, or have
in his possession any pension documents
as a pledge or as security from a person
entitled to such documents of a debt due
either to himself or to any other person.
The punishment imposed on summary
conviction is a fine not exceeding £20 or
imprisonment not exceeding six months
or both.

By section 36, sub-section 1, the forgery
of a passport, or the making by any
person of a statement which to his know-
ledge is untrue for the purpose of pro-
curing a passport for himself or any-
one else, is made a misdemeanor punish-
able with imprisonment not exceeding
two years or a fine not exceeding £100,
or both.

RELEASE ON BAIL.

Another amendment to the law relates
to the release, on bail, of persons ar-
rested without a warrant. Under section
22 of the criminal justice administration
act, 1914, a person so arrested is to be
brought before a Court of Summary
Jurisdiction as soon as practicable if
the offence is of too serious a nature to
allow bail.

By section 45 of the new act, if it ap-
pears that the inquiry into the case of a
person so taken into custody cannot be
completed forthwith he may be released
on bail before the charge is accepted if
he enters into recognisance, with or with-
out sureties, for a reasonable amount.

IF JUROR DIES.

By section 11, subsection 1, a person
charged with any indictable offence may
now be proceeded against in the county
or place in which he is arrested, or has
appeared to answer a summons charging
the offence, as if the offence had been
committed in that place.

By subsection 2, a number of such
offences can be proceeded with in the
county or place where any one of them
could be.

Should a juror die or become too ill
to continue to act, the jury shall, never-
theless, subject to the consent in writing
of the prosecutor and the accused, and so
long as the number does not fall below
ten, be considered as properly constitu-
ted for the purposes of the trial in
progress.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

MEMORIAL TO SUMMER TIME
AUTHOR.

Pioneers in their lifetime at least
receive as a rule "more kicks than half-
pence," as the phrase goes. The merits
of their projects, acclaimed by those who
come after, are not discerned immedi-
ately. In fact, opposition and ingratitude
are too often the portion of those who
think ahead of their fellows.

No escape from the lot common to men
of original thought was it experienced by
Mr. William Willett, the originator of
summer time. Colchester, where much of
his boyhood was spent, was determined,
however, to be the first in the field with
a memorial, and that memorial was un-
veiled in the art gallery at Colchester
on Tuesday by Mrs. G. Magrane, daugh-
ter of Mr. Willett.

The memorial is a bronze bust on a
pedestal of Sienna marble, and it records
that Mr. Willett spent much of his boy-
hood in the town.

Alderman Benham, paying a tribute to
the Daylight Saving Bill, said Mr.
Willett received abusive letters every day
concerning his reform. One person wrote
that it would be a very good thing if
he could be attacked with sunstroke. Mr.
Willett's reform was unique, inasmuch
that it cost nothing, and it was so simple
that great statesmen and scientists could
not understand it. It was the only good
legacy left by the war.



THERE is no worry or anxiety in raising Baby
healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate,
when Glaxo is used as Baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children
in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that
Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—
that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

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few days; see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is
and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

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It is perfected—en-
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as needed, 24 hours a day, and day
after day.

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fits into the ice compartment of
any good standard refrigerator.

Talk with owners. They will tell
you that Kelvinator does more than
we say it will do.

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make such inquiries.

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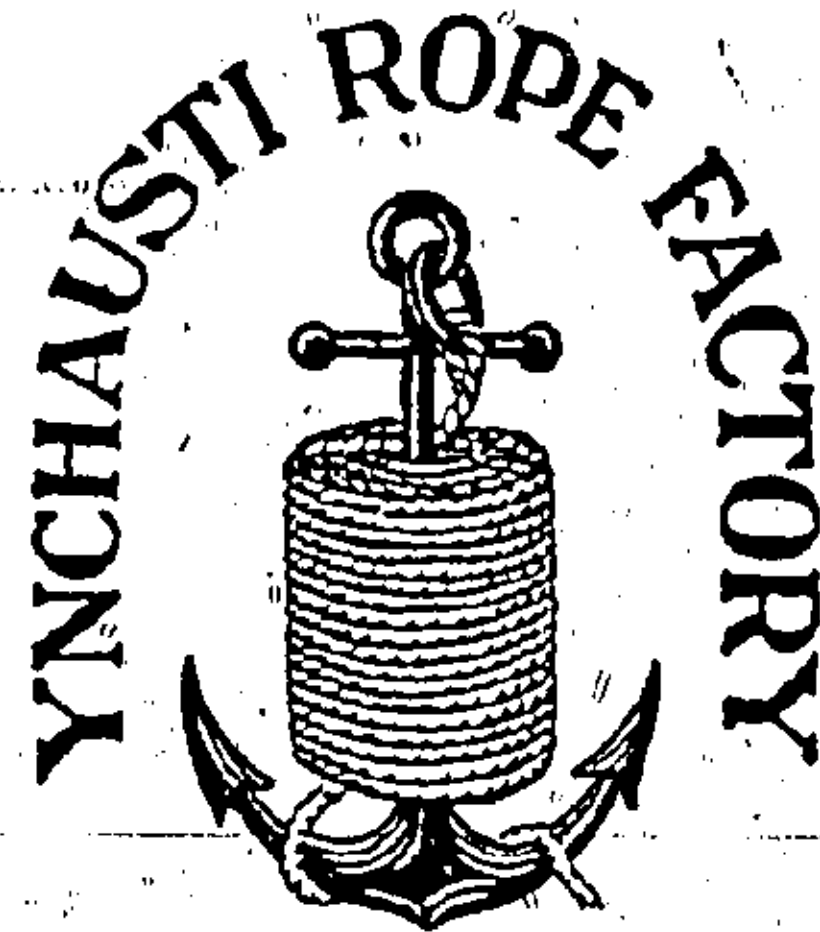
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[S]

[A.P.B.]



When you're thinking things ain't what they was:
—What a rotten time everyone has,
All the work that one loathes
—No money—No clothes,
Fill the kettle and turn on the GAS.

Full particulars of Gas Fittings for every
purpose can be obtained at the

SHOWROOM OF THE

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

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[A.P.B.]

NEWS BY MAIL.

LAST OF ULSTER SPECIAL POLICE DISBANDED.

One thousand entries were received from local school children for the Bermondsey Settlement annual flower show.

The Thakur Sahib of Gondal, a first-class State of Kathiawar, has been advanced to the hereditary title of Maharajah.

More than 1,000 tourist passengers from the United States Lines' ship *Leviathan* arrived at Waterloo one day last month.

Booth magistrates refused an application to allow a Welsh miners' choir to sing at a Sunday concert organised by the local Labour Party.

Twenty-one Finnish Communists have just been sentenced by the High Court to various terms of penal servitude for attempted high treason.

James Strange, a Wigan butcher, who was fined £20 at Leigh (Lancs.) for cruelty to six calves, was said to have left them unfed for 29 hours.

M. Sacha Guitry, the French actor, sent to the French Hospital half the sum of 50 guineas he received for his recent broadcast. The other half he has given to St. Dunstan's.

The last platoon of the Ulster Special Constabulary, which was stationed at Rosscar, near Belleek Co. Fermanagh, for the protection of the pontoon bridge at Rosscar, has been disbanded.

The Oslo journal *Morgenbladet* learns on high authority that the Norwegian Crown Prince, who has just completed his studies at Oxford, will proceed to an American university next autumn.

Pleading "Guilty" at the Birmingham Assizes to one of five charges of fraudulent conversion, Reuben Nelson Jones, 53, a solicitor, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

It is understood that a member of the Italian Royal Family is leaving Italy soon for Addis Ababa to return the visit of the Regent of Abyssinia, Ras Tafari, to Italy in the summer of 1924.

At the All-German Athletic Tournament, concluded in Cologne there were contests in almost every form of sport, from yacht racing to jujitsu, and the festival attracted thousands of visitors.

Geneva has presented Princess Juliana of Holland with the freedom of the city as a token of gratitude for the assistance given by Holland at the time of its fight for political and religious independence.

When a number of Orangemen were assembled at the Orange Hall in Belleville, Ontario, preparatory to the July 12th celebration, the hall was struck by lightning, and two Orangemen were killed and nine others injured.

The City Corporation are about to erect a large block of tenement buildings on a site adjoining Shepherdess-walk and Wenlock Road, City Road, to provide accommodation for persons displaced in the City in insanitary areas.

Deptford Borough Council are making representations to the London County Council asking that the numbering of houses in all roads should be continuous, and all subsidiary names, such as "terraces" and "cottages," abolished.

Alderman Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., has been elected Master of the Stationers' Company; Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Laurie, P.M., Warden of the Saddlery Company; and Mr. H. E. Griffith, Master of the Bowyers' Company.

At Dorchester Town Council it was decided to remove from their position at the western entrance to the town the two German howitzers presented to Dorchester as war trophies. The Mayor said that in their present position they were an "eyesore."

It is announced from Cyrenaica that an Italian force escorting lorries traversing the hill country east of Benghazi was attacked by brigands. Twenty-two soldiers, five civilians, and one friendly Arab were killed. Punitive measures have been taken.

Captain Arrchart and his brother, who are returning from Basra to Paris—having made the outward journey in a non-stop flight—were compelled to land at Herta, some 60 miles to the south of Budapest, owing to magnetic trouble. Their aeroplane smashed in a ditch.

On Sunday, July 11th, over 2,000 London omnibus men assembled on the Victoria Embankment at 9.45 a.m. for a march to the Church of St. Clement Danes, where a service was held at 11 a.m. Lord Ashfield read the lesson. A wreath was placed at the Cenotaph en route to the church.

At a meeting of the Monmouthshire County Council it was decided, by 42 votes to 28, to support the standing joint committee's demand for the resignation of Mr. Victor Bosanquet, Chief Constable of Monmouthshire, who prosecuted two leaders of an unemployed demonstration two months ago.

At Bournemouth, Henry George Matthews, aged 87, secretary of two courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and former High Chief Ranger of the Order, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on charges of stealing and embezzling sums amounting to £750, the property of Courts Wilberforce and Robin Hood.

A strike of longshoremen and crews of river steamers on the Upper Magdalena River, in Colombia, has come to an end. It is estimated that it will take months to relieve the goods congestion in the coast and river ports resulting from the strike and the extremely dry season.

Western Ontario has been swept by a cyclone of greater severity than any previously recorded. The cyclone passed over a section of the country 25 miles

(Continued on next column.)

HORRORS OF A BULL-FIGHT.

BRITISH VISITORS LEAVE IN DISGUST.

A CHALLENGE.

SAN SEBASTIAN (Spain), July 22nd. An invitation amounting to a challenge has been issued on behalf of the matadors of Spain to the famous international motor-car racing drivers, English, French, and German, now in San Sebastian, to enter the bull ring at a private bull-fight.

Major H. O. D. Segrave, the British driver, has been asked to take the part of a chulo—one of the fighters who plays the bull before the kill with a purple and yellow cloak. He has replied that he will do so if one of the chief toradors will accompany him twice round the motor road track in his English racing car. No man of the bull-fighting company has so far consented to this.

The dual challenge has attracted great interest, following an incident which occurred at a public bull-fight. English people marched out of the bull ring in the middle of a contest as a protest against the utter cruelty of bull-fighting.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 23rd, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	£1100 buy, & sa.
Do	£1138 nom.
Chartered Bank	£204 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	£204 nom.
Do	£210 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£294 buy.
East Asia Bank	£84 nom.
Canton Insurance	£625 sel.
China Underwriters	£14 nom.
North China Insurance	£14 145 nom.
Union Insurance	£228 sel.
Cargate Insurance	£33 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£300 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£300 nom.
Dowglass	£25 buy.
H.K. & C. M. Steamboat	£324 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	£11 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	£30 nom.
Do	£40 nom.
Shell Transport	£87 nom.
Star Line	£87 sel.
Waterworks	£154 nom.
China Sugar	£24 sel.
Malabar Sugar	£38 nom.
Benguet	£11 nom.
Kaisa Mining A.	£40 nom.
Langkai (combined)	£12 23 buy.
Do (single)	£12 124 nom.
Shanghai Exports	£12 440 buy, 5 sel.
Shanghai Loans	£12 7 nom.
Rauha	£41 nom.
Ironclad Mines	£74 buy.
Ural China	£1 nom.
H. K. & W. Wharves	£119 sel.
H. K. & W. Dock	£534 buy.
Hongkong	£174 buy.
New Anglo-Siam	£16 8 buy.
Shanghai Docks	£110 buy.
H. K. & S. Hotels	£10 buy, 10 1/2 sel.
Hongkong Lands	£30 buy.
Hongkong Realty (C.P.)	£14 buy, 8 sel.
H.K. Terraces	£4 sel.
H.K. Developments	£10 8 sel.
Shanghai Estates	£13 60 sel.
Pratt's Buildings	£38 sel.
Rural Lands	£14 buy.
Ewo Cottons	£12 9 3/4 buy.
Oriental	£12 24 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£12 52 buy.
Do (new)	£12 27 buy.
China Buses	£12 10 1/2 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	£24 buy, 24 1/2 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	£12 10 1/2 nom.
Do (new)	£12 10 1/2 nom.
Singapore Tractors	£10 8 buy, 12 1/2 sel.
Amusements	£10 10 1/2 buy, 11 sa.
Canton Ice	£71 nom.
Cements (combined)	£10 10 1/2 sel.
Do (old)	£12 sel.
Do (new)	£11 sel.
China Lights (combined)	£12 10 1/2 buy.
Do (old)	£12 10 1/2 nom.
Do (new)	£11 sel.
China Providents (old)	£12 10 1/2 buy.
Consolidated	£12 10 1/2 nom.
Dairy Farms	£12 sel.
Der A Wing	£12 sel.
Hongkong Electric	£12 sel.
Macao Electric	£12 sel.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	£12 sel.
Do (old)	£10 sel.
Do (new)	£10 sel.
Lane Crawford	£12 sel.
Macintosh	£12 sel.
Sincere	£12 sel.
United Assurance	£12 sel.
Watsons (old)	£12 sel.
Wm. Powells	£12 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rogay, August 21st.

Paris	189 1/2
Brussels	179 1/2
Amsterdam	12 11 1/2
Berlin	20 41
Copenhagen	18 28
Vienna	34 42
Helsingfors	18 1/2
Lisbon	23 3/4
Buenos Aires	45 7/16
Shanghai	2/11 1/2
Yokohama	4 85 13/16
New York	25 15 1/2
Milan	146 1/2
Stockholm	18 15 1/2
Oslo	22 15
Prague	164
Madrid	31 39
Rio	7 19 3/32
Bombay	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	2/1 1/2
Silver (spot)	28 1/2
Silver (forward)	28 11/16

wide, uprooting orchards, destroying timber, and blowing many barns to pieces, the wreckage being scattered for miles. The chief destruction was in Lambton, Middlesex, and Euron countries.

The Raja of Sarguja, in the Central Provinces, while hunting a cat-killing lizard, was informed that the creature had attacked one of his foresters in another part of the State. The hunt was abandoned, and while on his way in a motor-car to the district where the tiger was last reported, the Raja met the beast in the road and shot it from his car.

QUEEN'S

TUES. & WED.
ALL SHOWS.

FIRST NATIONAL PRESENTS ALLEN HOLUBAR'S

DRAMATIC STORY OF GIRL'S GALLANT
FIGHT TO REGAIN HER REPUTATION

SLANDER

WITH

THE - - WOMAN

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

ANOTHER SENSATION BY THE PRODUCER
OF "MAN - WOMAN - MARRIAGE"

Miss GLADYS GARFIELD in New Songs.

WORLD

TO-DAY ONLY
ALL SHOWS.

TOM MIX

AND HIS WONDER HORSE, TOMY

IN THE

DEADWOOD COACH

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL WHO HAVE SEEN
IT TO BE MIX'S BIGGEST PICTURE.

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MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Cassoulet Toulousein).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

WEDNESDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Gnognos au Gratin).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

THURSDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Chicken Pie).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

FRIDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Choucroute Garnie).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Bouillabaisse).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

SPECIAL DINNER—\$3 PER COVER.

NOVELTIES.

KINDLY RESERVE TABLES IMMEDIATELY.

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From 8 a.m. to Midnight.

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[123]

THE NEW PAPER REMEDI

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

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No. 1 for the Elderly, No. 2 for the Young, No. 3 for the Sick.

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WEEKLY PRESS, July to December

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EVIAN WATERS—the most agreeable of table waters. Try it.

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of All Sizes and Shapes.

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Also a Big Shipment of Fashionable Pipes
Price—From \$2.00 to \$10 each.

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HONGKONG.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF RASPUTIN'S MURDERER.

By PRINCESS X.

II.—HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

A FATEFUL TEA-PARTY.

For many months preceding the actual murder of Rasputin Prince Youssoff cultivated his acquaintance. He frequented the house of Madame Golovine, where both mother and daughter (the "M. Golovine" mentioned by Princess Irene Youssoff in her letter to her husband) were ardent disciples of Rasputin. During these months, when Prince Youssoff was planning an opportune occasion for the murder, Rasputin apparently became attached to Prince Youssoff. Rasputin's personality, however, was not attractive to Prince Youssoff, and even Rasputin's hypnotic powers, to which he submitted himself, produced nothing but the usual physical state of trance. Nevertheless, there were moments when Youssoff would have wavered were it not for his passionate and almost fanatical desire to save his country from dishonour and chaos, and the ruling dynasty from that fate which he believed to be approaching rapidly. The murder of Rasputin was, so Prince Youssoff and his confederates believed, to free Russia from her greatest danger.

All the details of the murder were planned with the greatest care and precision. The five who participated in and prepared it were Prince Felix Youssoff, the Grand Duke Dmitri, Purishkevitch, Subotin (a personal friend of Prince Youssoff's), and Dr. Lazovet. The latter was in charge of Purishkevitch's Red Cross train. It was he who supplied the cyanide of potassium which was given later to Rasputin, and who took away the blood-soaked garments and burned them in the stove on this train.

Late at night, on December 18th, Prince Youssoff, with Dr. Lazovet as chauffeur, drove to Rasputin's apartment on the Gorohovaya, and having got past the soldier who always stood on guard at the entrance, went through the courtyard and up the dark service stairs. This was all in accordance with the arrangements made by Prince Youssoff, and Rasputin, who, as he was strictly guarded lest evil befell him, had to get away from his house, without being observed by the police spies watching him.

RASPUTIN'S LAST RIDE.

Rasputin was looking forward to his visit to the Youssoff Palace, which he had never visited, and to seeing Princess Irene, whom he much desired to know. Prince Youssoff arrived at the kitchen door, gave the required number of knocks, and, after a pause, Rasputin himself opened the door. He seemed in the gayest of humours, and rapidly got ready to go with Youssoff.

One of the most intensely dramatic pieces of writing that I have come across is Prince Youssoff's description in his memoirs (which I have been privileged to read in manuscript) of his emotions while Rasputin got on his overcoat and fur coat preparatory to starting on his last fatal ride. There are many who consider that the whole course of events in Russia would have been very different had the momentary vacillation of Prince Youssoff, when in Rasputin's room, prolonged itself.

The drive to the palace on the Moika was a short one, and Rasputin was shown at once into the rooms which Youssoff had so carefully prepared, and where the finishing touches were put only a few moments before he went to fetch the victim.

Rasputin admired the rooms, and especially a beautiful old Florentine cabinet, and near by an antique crystal and silver casket. The table was laid for the habitual Russian evening tea, with the samovar steaming and the table spread with sweets and cakes. The table had been carefully arranged to present the appearance of having been left by guests who had gone to the upstairs rooms, where a gramophone was kept playing from the moment Rasputin arrived. The Princess Irene was, he was told, upstairs with other guests.

In the centre of the table stood a dish of pink-and-cream cakes. The pink ones were hollowed out, and contained cyanide of potassium. On a side table stood bottles of wine and glasses. Two glasses stood on one side already filled with wine and poison. The guest of the evening seated himself at the table and drank tea. Breathlessly close to the door waited upstairs, standing close to the door opening on to the stairs leading down to the fatal room. All seemed quiet, and as the minutes passed slowly their anxiety grew.

POISONED WINE.

At the table Rasputin sat, talking of trivialities, drinking only tea. The cakes he refused. Soon he expressed his astonishment at the non-appearance of his hostess. Prince Youssoff rose and went upstairs to see, he said, why his wife had not appeared. Rapidly he consulted his companions in the room upstairs.

"He seems almost suspicious; will eat nothing and drink nothing," said Youssoff.

"Be patient," counselled Purishkevitch and the Grand Duke. "He must drink wine sooner or later."

Youssoff returned. The Princess, he said, could not slip away from her other guests unnoticed, as there were but a few. Rasputin seemed reassured. Again the minutes dragged slowly, and again Youssoff went upstairs and consulted the others. He was becoming nervous and impatient. On his return, he at last persuaded Rasputin to drink. Upstairs, their nerves strained to breaking point, they heard the sound of corks being drawn. But the sounds they awaited did not come.

Rasputin gulped the glasses of poisoned wine. Nothing happened.

Rasputin asked Youssoff, whose rendering of gipsy songs he greatly admired, to sing. Accompanying himself on a guitar, watching Rasputin and waiting, Youssoff sang. Still nothing happened. After half an hour, Youssoff, in despair, again ran upstairs.

"The poison has failed to act," he said quickly. "We must use other means." Turning to Purishkevitch: "Have you any objection if I shoot him? And without waiting for an answer, Youssoff took a revolver from his writing-table and rapidly ran downstairs.

Rasputin, tired of sitting at the table and waiting for a hostess who did not come, rose from the table and went to that part of the room which had been arranged as a sitting-room.

He stood before the old Italian cabinet, admiring it.

"That is a beautiful piece of furniture," said Rasputin.

"LOOK AT THE CRUCIFIX."

"Better look at the Crucifix," answered Youssoff, coming to his side.

Rasputin turned quickly, astonished at Youssoff's tone. Youssoff raised his revolver and fired. Rasputin fell on the great white bearskin spread before the cabinet.

The four men rushed down the stairs at the first shot. Someone caught the electric light switch, and the room was plunged in darkness.

As soon as the light was on again, the Grand Duke Dmitri said: "We must move him off the rug. There will be bloodstains."

The body was lifted off the bearskin and laid on the stone floor. Life was not yet extinct, but after a few moments the heart stopped beating, and Rasputin was left for dead.

An hour passed, during which the five confederates decided in the room upstairs all the details for the removal of the corpse.

Just as they were making a move they noticed that Youssoff was missing and heard a commotion in the downstairs room.

Purishkevitch threw open the door leading to the stairs, and Youssoff, with his eyes starting from his head, his face livid and distorted, shrieked: "He's alive! He's alive!" The four men hurried themselves down the stairs.

Rasputin was alive! As he saw the people he turned and fled through a door which led to the courtyard. After him rushed the five men. Rasputin, running through the snow, turned and screamed: "Felix! Felix! I'll tell the Empress everything!"

Purishkevitch fired at the running figure twice and missed. With a tremendous effort of will he bit his left wrist and concentrated all his powers and fired a third time. Rasputin staggered. Again Purishkevitch fired, and Rasputin fell on a heap of snow. Purishkevitch ran up to the prostrate figure and kicked Rasputin on the temple.

The corpse, this time definitely a corpse, was then dragged back to the vaulted room.

Prince Youssoff could not believe that Rasputin was dead, and, in a frenzy of nerves, threw himself upon the corpse. In no literature in any language have I read anything more terrible or powerful than Prince Youssoff's own description of this scene. As a human document this piece of writing is unique.

In the meantime the shots and cries had attracted the attention of a sleepy policeman, and he came to make inquiries. To him Purishkevitch explained that Rasputin had been killed and Russia would be saved, but that he must say nothing of what he had seen or heard. Hurriedly the corpse was wrapped in a coat and "walked" out by two of the confederates to the waiting car.

The car, driven furiously by the Grand Duke Dmitri, dashed off towards the islands—the pleasure resort at the mouth of the Neva.

There, by a bridge crossing a small tributary of the Neva, the ice had to be broken, and the corpse was pushed into the dark water.

At the Youssoff Palace, meantime, Prince Youssoff was active, obliterating traces of the murder. A dog was killed in a shed and thrown upon a heap of snow. This accounted for the blood and the trampled snow.

In the room, too, with the assistance of a faithful servant, rapid measures were taken to remove the bloodstains. The crisis over, and all traces, as they hoped, removed, a terrible reaction and fatigue overcame the young men. But the dawn was already breaking, and only a few hours' sleep could be snatched.

By early morning all Petrograd was whispering:

"The staretz is killed!" (the term applied by peasants to so-called "holy" men).

AN ENGLISH VOICE.

My telephone rang, I remember, at about 8.30, and a voice rapidly said in English:

"Rasputin was killed last night."

I recognised a friend—an official.

"Purishkevitch is in it. He told a policeman—who reported."

I heard the receiver replaced quickly as I crossed myself.

Almost at the same moment, the servants burst, without knocking, into my room, and my maid, an extremely intelligent girl and a great patriot, threw herself into my arms, crying, "Now, thank God, Barinina (Madam) darling, we'll beat the Germans. Rasputin is dead! Rasputin is dead!"

"A DOG'S DEATH."

"How do you know?" I asked.

"They say so in the street!"

That, in Russia, was conclusive evidence, and curiously enough, in the months preceding the Revolution, rumour was usually not so far out.

A dog's death to a dog, the servants told me. "Shot like a mad dog."

During the day of the 17th, the Empress was told that Rasputin had vanished, and, later during the day his disappearance was connected with his visit to the Youssoff Palace. A story was

(Continued on next column.)

ARMED THREATS.

SEQUEL TO PRAYA INCIDENT.

FINE OF \$100 INSTEAD OF IMPRISONMENT.

The conclusion of the case, in connection with the recent incident on the Praya, when two men from the Labour Maintenance Bureau were alleged to have escaped from the police by pointing revolvers at them, has been reached.

When the case came before Mr. R. E. Lindell last week, after the two men had surrendered, one man was sentenced to six months' hard labour for assault, but sentence was suspended on the application of the C.S.P. (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe).

The case has again been before Mr. Lindell, who stated that he had suspended sentence at the previous hearing conditionally on Mr. Wolfe enquiring further into the matter, and tendering his views as to the proper penalty to be imposed.

Mr. Wolfe replied that he had carried out full investigation and had received apologies from officials of the Labour Maintenance Bureau for what had happened, and also an undertaking that better control would be exercised with the view to preventing a recurrence of this and similar offences.

Mr. Wolfe said that the defendants had rendered good service during a critical time and if his Worship would look at the case in the same light, Mr. Wolfe thought it would be one for exercising the option of a small fine. It was the first case of its kind that had occurred, although it was a very serious one, and might have led to serious consequences but for the discreet way in which certain police officers acted.

Mr. Lindell converted the sentence of six months' imprisonment on the first defendant into a fine of \$100. As regarded the second defendant, his Worship said that in any case he did not find any evidence of assault. The man was accordingly discharged.

NO RESTITUTION.

J.C.J.L.'S SHROFF'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The hope that restitution of the monies, amounting to \$12,000, would be made to bring about an amelioration of the sentence was not fulfilled when a shroff, charged with embezzlement of various amounts belonging to the J.C.J.L., appeared again before Mr. E. E. Lindell yesterday after a week's remand.

It appears that the cousin from whom much was expected by the defendant, did not fulfil the expectation, and the defendant this morning said that in the alternative he could offer to return \$1,500 cash, the balance to take the form of a promissory note.

This offer was refused, and the Magistrate confirmed the sentence of six months' hard labour imposed at the previous hearing.

agreed upon by the five men, and strictly adhered to, about the shooting of the dog.

Prince Youssoff was submitted to a searching cross-examination by the authorities. He had his story complete.

The Empress had given orders in the meantime to have the city scoured, and wished also to have Prince Youssoff, the Grand Duke Dmitri, and Purishkevitch arrested. The wires to the General Staff, where the Emperor was, were kept busy.

DISPOSAL OF THE CORPSE.

On the second day, Prince Youssoff and the Grand Duke Dmitri were put under home arrest. Purishkevitch and Lazovet had left for the front.

On the third day the corpse was found. Public opinion was so strongly in favour of the men who had the courage to rid Russia of the darker influence that ever held sway over the decadent dynasty that no violent punishment was possible. They were the heroes of the hour.

The entire Royal family, all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, and the Dowager Empress Marie, almost openly expressed their solidarity with the five men implicated in the murder, and no doubt helped to mitigate their punishment. The Emperor, it was said, was not too grieved by Rasputin's death.

The Grand Duke Dmitri was sent to a far outpost in Persia, and Prince Youssoff was exiled to one of his family estates.

The corpse of Rasputin, which was taken to a small chapel near Tsarskoe Selo, where the Empress was in residence, was interred there, and the grave was visited daily by the Empress. Later on during the Revolution the body was disinterred, burnt by soldiers in a bonfire, and the ashes scattered to the wind. Princess Paley (the second wife of the Grand Duke Paul, the father of the Grand Duke Dmitri) comments, in her Memoirs, that it is curious how the body of this singular man, credited with superhuman powers, and whose death was so difficult and strange, passed through the four elements—water, earth, fire, and wind, as the bodies of witches and wizards are supposed to pass.

HOME VIA SIBERIA.

SOVIET MANAGEMENT.

WHAT ONE NEEDS FOR THE JOURNEY.

Shanghai to London in 17 days—And only 11 clear days from Harbin, our jumping-off place, to the bustle and confusion which spells Charing Cross and "home"—a common place before the war, but in these difficult days the doing of it seems to bring that "home" very definitely nearer to those of us who live in the Far East.

We left Shanghai, writes a correspondent in the *N. G. Daily News*, on Friday in a down-pour of rain and wind and woke next morning to the clear sunshine of Tsingtao—a happy memory of a long lazy morning on the beach—the afternoon spent racing along wonderful roads (German made!) under spreading acacia groves to that quiet spot where ten wooden crosses mark the graves of the South Wales Borderers who fell in the taking of the forts. Dinner on a moonlit verandah by the sea, dancing, till the small hours, then up at six and along the coast road to the Racecourse to watch the gallops; a hasty dash to Fort Bismarck with its maze of subterranean barracks; and back to the *Sakai Maru* to sail at noon.

Dairen Monday morning half-an-hour too late for our connecting train, so we decided to spend the day at Port Arthur and catch the night express to Harbin.

We found a clean and comfortable train which seemed to have stepped straight from America—with green-curtained sleeping-berths and drawing-room cars complete, and after an easy change at Changchun we reached Harbin at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.

SOVIET MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday proved a busy day spent in collecting a through ticket to London and a Polish visa, together with 500 cherwonets, roubles for our journey—well managed quickly and easily through the good offices of David, the hall porter of the *Moderne Hotel*.

8.50 that night saw us comfortably settled in a train which did credit to the Chinese Eastern Railway and provided a very real contrast to the dusty, untidy carriages which awaited us at the frontier—Manchouli—next day. These were commandeered from the Wagons Lits Company during the Revolution and have been run ever since under Soviet auspices—a régime which at present seems to spell dirt, mud, and inefficiency wherever it goes. During the week we spent crawling slowly across Russia—

from Thursday evening when we left Manchouli, till the following Wednesday when we reached Moscow—we did not see a single soul who looked happy or prosperous, or even clean, nothing but ill-kempt, unshaven men, and slatternly women, no-one who could ever have belonged to the bourgeoisie or middle-classes.

GERMANY & RUSSIA.

It was an extraordinary contrast to cross the Polish border on Friday morning and find oneself getting gradually back to civilization, till finally on Saturday we reached Berlin with its clean and shining streets and crowd of happy, well-fed people—their Revolutions we have managed to have differently, even the smallest station in Germany spelt prosperity and cleanliness, with neat brick buildings, window boxes gay with flowers; while in Russia a dead level of dirt and neglect was visible everywhere.

The last lap of our journey came on Sunday morning with wonderful coffee and rolls at Ostend—a kindly welcome from the Channel and then the white cliffs of Dover once again.

Our tickets from Shanghai to London cost £85, and one has to add at least £1 a day to include food and tip to the "Provdniks" or train attendants, but even then the cost compares favourably with the £100 fare *via* Suez and £120 *via* Canada—the saving in time speaks for itself. A passport is essential and four visas must be obtained before leaving England, German, Polish, Soviet and Chinese.

TRAVELLING ESSENTIALS.

Should you decide to face the journey, you must provide yourself with a tea basket and Sterno out-fit (solidified spirit)—and then with the excellent bread, milk and butter obtainable at all stations, you may contrive to mitigate the horrors of the Soviet restaurant car which opens when it likes, charges what it likes, and has a habit of disappearing just when it is most wanted.

If you add to your outfit a plentiful supply of soap and towels (none are provided) and two large kettles, which you can fill with boiling water at every station, it will help you to fight the dirt and dust on the train and arrive more or less clean at your journey's end.

JUDGES FROM JAPAN.

STUDYING BRITISH JUDICIAL METHODS.

A party of nine judges and officials of the Japanese Department of Justice are in England studying the British judicial system. They have been present at trials in the King's Bench Division of the High Court, the Central Criminal Court, and the Newington Sessions, as well as inquests held by London coroners.

After staying in England for three months they will visit Continental courts and then proceed to America on their way home. An official of the Japanese Embassy told a *Daily Mail* reporter that the visit was in consequence of the adoption last year of the jury system by the Japanese Government.

DAY BY DAY IN

CANTON.

INSULTS AND INJURIES.

GOVERNMENT BY THE STRIKE PICKETS.

A FEW FACTS FOR EUGENE CHEN.

[BY A SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT.]

H.E. The Governor of Hongkong was right when he said, in a recent speech, that the Strike Pickets were acting like bandits and pirates. People in Hongkong, although they know well enough that Canton is a centre of disorder, probably do not realise that annoyances and insults at the hands of these ruffians are part and parcel of our daily routine. We are heartily sick of the whole business which has lasted now for fourteen months, and the end is not yet in sight. I sincerely believe that Mr. Eugene Chen realises the discredit the pickets bring upon the Government and is himself ashamed of the present position. But as Acting Foreign Minister he cannot escape responsibility.

DAILY OUTRAGES.

Let me give a few examples of the outrages committed by the Pickets under the eyes of the Police and Government officials.

Two or three days ago two respectable American citizens were entering Shamoen by the French bridge with a small hand bag. A Chinese picket approached and roughly took hold of the bag. This was naturally resented and a scuffle ensued. Another picket arrived and fighting began in earnest. The arm of one of the Americans was hurt by a blow from a stick carried by one of the pickets. Several of the pickets "comrades" now came rushing to the scene but fortunately for the Americans they managed to get across the bridge into safety. No doubt the American Consul has received a report of the occurrence but the Consul can do little in the face of the utter helplessness of the Canton Government to protect foreigners.

On Friday a poor Japanese woman was leaving Shamoen by the French gate. She had a small paper packet in her hand. This was seized by a picket, opened and the contents thrown to the ground and trampled upon. The woman, of course, could do nothing; there was no redress.

A PROFESSIONAL BULLY.

The same afternoon an elderly German, who was also carrying a paper package, was stopped by a picket who demanded that the parcel should be opened. This was done. Then an argument arose between the two men. Before it was ended a ruffian came along and without any words at all seized the packet and threw it into the creek. The German remonstrated, but what could he do, but simply walk away. It would seem that this second picket, who is clad in khaki shorts, has been purposely stationed at the gate to bully and brow beat foreigners. The examples of wanton ill-usage could be multiplied a hundred fold. Those I have quoted took place at the French bridge, but at the British bridge, also similar scenes are of daily occurrence.

ILL-TREATING CHINESE.

I have only spoken of ill-treatment of foreigners. The pickets deal just as outrageously with their own people. Women and children who have done nothing worse than attempt to get into Shamoen or to go to their boats in the creek have been arrested and paraded on the Bund with heavy chains round their necks. Ricksha pullers who have gone with their fares nearer to the bridges than the pickets allowed have been beaten unmercifully and their rickshas have been smashed to pieces. As I have said Consuls protest, but nothing is ever done. The Chinese Foreign Office is aware of the facts, but it is apparently powerless. Then when the Senior Naval Officer takes a simple and proper step to enforce Treaty Rights at Wuchow, Mr. Eugene Chen proclaims from the house-tops that his Government is harassed and bullied by foreigners.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BOYCOTT SETTLEMENT.

ADVICE OF WORKERS TO THE KUOMINTANG.

"HOLD OUT FOR THE TERMS STATED."

AND SUPPORT THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Last Saturday the Kuomintang Workers' Delegate Conference held a parade after a service in memory of Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, a late leader in Canton who was assassinated a year ago. When passing the Kuomintang Headquarters, the workers on parade presented a petition to the party authorities asking that Mr. Chu Chok-man, who is alleged to have plotted Mr. Liao's death, should be arrested, and that the Kuomintang should continue to hold fast to the terms regarding the ending of the anti-British boycott. They also asked that the Strike Committee should be supported to the end.

According to many estimates there are now only 5,000 "strikers" to be supported and there are 3,000 strike pickets presumably supporting themselves.

DREAMS.

According to the "inspired" reports issued from Kuomintang sources the Kuomintang Army is near Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh. The more enthusiastic members of the Kuomintang are already mentioning candidates for the posts of Mayor of Wuchang and Mayor of Changsha, the capitals of Hupeh and Hunan respectively. Among the faithful followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it seems that Mr. Sun Fo, the only son of the late Kuomintang Chief, is the favourite for the Mayorship of Wuchang, while Dr. Tai En-sai, only son-in-law of the late Dr. Sun, is suggested as Mayor of Changsha. It may be recalled that when Dr. Sun took charge of Kwangsi for the first time in 1921, he made Dr. Tai Mayor of Wuchow.

Hongkong Chinese newspapers and printing shops are being accused by the Canton Strike Committee of having reported the success of the allied troops of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-jin in Nankow and Kalgan, in spite of Kuomintang communiqué denying the fact. The Board of Censors in Canton has decided to put a closer watch on mails from Hongkong, while the Strike Committee, on its part, is ordering pickets around Canton Harbour and along the railway to watch more carefully for arrivals from Hongkong.

CHOLERA.

According to a report given by Mr. Eugene Chen, acting Kuomintang Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Soviet Consul in Canton, on the state of health in the Southern Capital, for the several weeks ending August 10th, there were 41 cases of cholera of which 38 proved fatal.

THE OIL TRADE.

Persons or firms dealing in petroleum oils in Canton now have to come under the special licence regulations. Importers have to pay a licence of \$1,000 a year; wholesale dealers, \$100; retailers, \$10 a year. There are also consumption taxes and stamp fees attached to each business transaction.

LABOUR LEADERS.

The Kuomintang is still holding eight influential and nearly thirty minor labour leaders of the Central Labour Union, on the complaint of the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference that these accused were conspiring with the "anti-Reds" to start trouble in Canton after the departure of the Kuomintang Army for the "front."

NIGHTLY MURDERS.

What has Mr. Eugene Chen to say regarding these daily occurrences outside of Shamoen? Are they evidence of a strong and efficient administration? The lives of foreigners are in danger even on Shamoen. Every evening, after dusk, shots are frequent. Pickets from behind cover, in junks and in launches, fire at boats which move about carrying passengers. Many shots whiz past the front benches on Shamoen and heart-rending screams from people in the water are often heard. Murder of this sort is becoming a common occurrence.

SEQUEL TO PRAYA SHOOTING.

CHINESE CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK

"CROWN'S UNPLEASANT TASK."

The Criminal Sessions were continued before Mr. Justice Wood yesterday, when Fong Shu, a Chinese constable was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Dyer Ball prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, whilst Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. H. J. Armstrong, of Messrs. Deacons) was for the defence.

Outlining the case, Mr. Dyer Ball said the charge was the sequel to the death of a pig dealer, who had died on June 18th from a gun-shot wound caused by defendant firing his revolver.

Deceased had only arrived in the Colony a few hours before, accompanied by his brothers in a junk, which had a cargo of pigs. Shortly after their arrival they went ashore to a pig dealer's store at West Point. There they purchased pig-wash which was put in kerosene tins. They also bought two wooden troughs and set out to return. Two assistants from the store carried the kerosene tins, and deceased and his brother carried the troughs. Arriving on the Praya, a sampan was chartered to carry the tins and troughs to the junk.

A SHOT AND THE RESULT.

The deceased man was seated at the stern of the boat, and his two brothers under the hood. No sooner had they pushed off than they heard a shot fired, followed by two more shots and the sound of a police whistle. After the second shot was fired, the deceased gave a shout and left the stern of the boat to come under the hood. At that time the other occupants of the sampan did not know that the deceased had been hit. Arriving at the junk, one of his brothers called on him to give him a hand with the pig-wash. There was no reply, and he then found that his brother was dead. No one in the sampan, as far as the evidence showed, was aware that the shots were fired at them.

JUSTIFIABLE OR UNJUSTIFIABLE.

It was not a very pleasant duty, continued Mr. Dyer Ball, when the Crown had to perform in prosecuting a police constable, who certainly believed he was justified in his action. But the law must be administered.

He pointed out that the facts and circumstances of the case amounted to manslaughter, and quoted Halsbury as the authority on the matter, showing the distinction between justifiable and unjustifiable homicide. If a person was attempting to flee after committing an act of treason or having inflicted a wound with a dangerous weapon, and could not be otherwise arrested, then he could be killed and the homicide would be justifiable. But if the charge on which he was liable to be arrested was one of misdemeanor or a breach of the peace, and he was killed by an officer it was murder; it was only manslaughter if the killing was unintentional.

EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY.

The Crown held, continued Counsel, that the occupation of the deceased man was not a misdemeanor nor a breach of the peace. The Crown, however, could not say that the prisoner was guilty of murder. He had not fired with the intention to kill. But the Crown maintained that he was guilty of manslaughter. He had exceeded the authority the law gave him.

PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

Counsel then read out the statements made by the prisoner at the Police Magistrate. Prisoner detailed his movements on the night in question, and said that when he saw a number of men lowering tins into the sampan near the Ping On wharf he became suspicious. He heard one of them call out "Police coming, hurry up and push off." He suspected that the sampan was carrying contraband, and when the sampan moved off he called on the men to stop, adding, "if you don't stop, I will fire." They refused and he thereupon fired a shot in the air, and another two in the direction of the sampan. He did not intend to hit anyone.

A POOR SHOT.

Prisoner had further stated that he had joined the Police Force in May, 1925, and passed out of the training school in November of the same year. He had never previously had occasion to use his revolver. He was not a good revolver shot; in fact he only secured from 60 to 70 marks out of a possible 200 in a revolver shooting test.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. R. Craig, medical officer in charge of the Mortuary, said that he made a post-mortem examination of deceased's body on June 19th. He had a gunshot wound in his right side, the bullet having passed downward through the intestines, tearing the bloodvessels and the abdominal wall, and eventually lodging in the left hip-bone. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage consequent on the gunshot wound. Witness thought that even had deceased been medically attended at once, he would not have lived.

SAMPAN WOMEN NOT AVAILABLE.

A brother of the deceased man gave evidence as outlined by the prosecuting Counsel. He said that he did not hear the policeman shout as they moved off in the sampan.

At this stage a member of the jury asked if the women in the sampan would be giving evidence.

Mr. Dyer Ball replied that the women had disappeared and they were unable to call them.

On Mr. Jenkin's request, the prisoner was given a seat in the dock.

(Continued on next column.)

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Friends of Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education, will regret to hear that he is very ill in Japan whither he has gone for a holiday. He is suffering from malaria, which he probably contracted in the New Territory, where he has resided for some considerable time. The incidence of malaria among people living in the New Territory is fairly high, and is the price paid by those brave pioneers who would like to turn it into a residential area for Europeans.

The latest exploit of the pickets in Canton, of which no doubt they are very proud, consists in a refusal to allow a British subject, suffering from cholera, to receive hospital treatment in a Canton hospital, the only place where the proper treatment was available. In spite of the protests of the German doctor, the pickets insisted on the patient being turned away as she was one of the hated imperialists. The doctor so far stood his ground, and insisted at least on giving injections before allowing the case to be moved into Hongkong. Such behaviour violates not national nor international law, but the laws of humanity, and puts these people outside the pale of civilization altogether. How much longer is this *imperium in imperio* to continue in Canton.

The Girl Guides are to be congratulated on the thought and keenness which is being put into their organisation in order to make it as efficient and helpful as it can possibly be. Two experts are expected, in the Autumn, from England and will stay a few months in order to familiarise the local association with the standards and latest methods prevailing in England. Their presence ought to be a real stimulus to the movement which is now firmly established and doing such excellent work.

It would be interesting to know when the new flats near the Peak Hotel will be finished. At present the work is suspended. This is unfortunate as the demand for suitable accommodation is still great though the rents required when they are completed will no doubt put them beyond the reach of the ordinary inhabitant of this Colony, if there is such an individual.

Those contemplating the journey home are struck by the difference in fares to various parts of the world. A first class fare to Australia, which lasts four weeks, costs \$82 while the fare to England costs \$30-£100 and lasts say five weeks if the journey is made via Gibraltar. Is the explanation due to the fact that those contemplating the journey to Australia have to pay their own fares, while those who make the journey to England generally do so at the expense of the Government or whatever firm employs them. The rule would be presumably that the cost of the fare is what the traveller can be made to pay. Passenger traffic, we are assured is a philanthropic feature of shipping companies and has no relation whatever to immediate profit which is not even considered when catering for it. As Mr. Holt once said "It doesn't pay, but poor devils have to get abroad or there would be no firms and consequently no cargo which does pay."

RODERICK RANDOM.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PRAYA TRAFFIC.

One of the *fokis* of the pig-dealer's store at West Point was next called. He spoke of accompanying the deceased man and his brother to the sampan. Another *foki* was also of the company. Witness did not see the policeman on the praya, and did not know that the deceased had been shot until his brother returned later to the store.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that he knew that traffic on the Praya was only allowed after up to a certain time and at specified wharfs.

Mr. Jenkin: Then did it occur to you to inform these people that they were taking some risk in embarking at that time?—No.

Mr. Jenkin asked him why. He replied that he was too tired to think of telling them.

Asked the whereabouts of the *foki* who accompanied him, he said that a month or so ago he had gone to the country to get married.

THE POLICE SHOUTED.

A district watchman deposed to having heard a police whistle near the Ping On wharf on the night in question. He hurried there and saw the constable on the stern of a conservancy boat. He was calling on the occupants of a sampan to stop. They did not comply and then the constable fired his revolver.

An accountant in the pig dealer's store stated that deceased's brother informed him of the tragedy. He said that a policeman had shouted to them in a sampan, and then fired his revolver, and his brother was fatally wounded.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

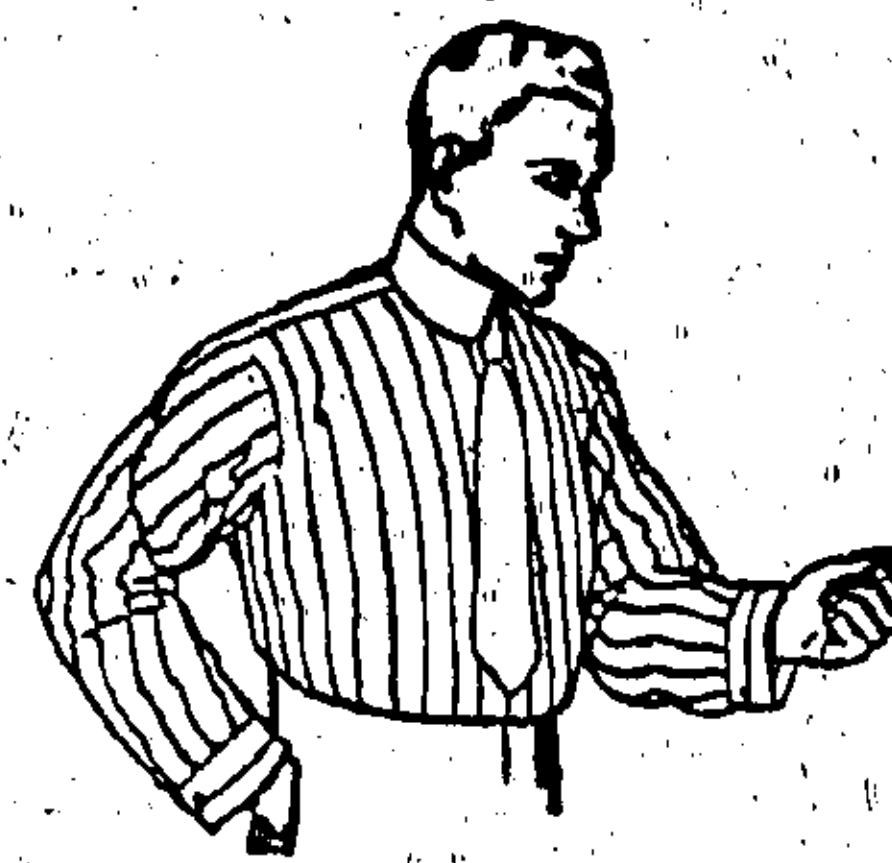
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TWO SPORTS SHIRTS of exceptional value.

"DOME" Make

With Open Neck, Short Sleeves \$2.75 Superior Quality

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"ATLAS" TENNIS SHIRTS

with Polo Collar or Open Neck \$5.75

WHITE TUNIC SHIRTS

Light Weight Body Cloth, front with Satin Stripes...\$4.95

Superior Quality Fine Long Cloth \$6.50, 3 for \$18.00.

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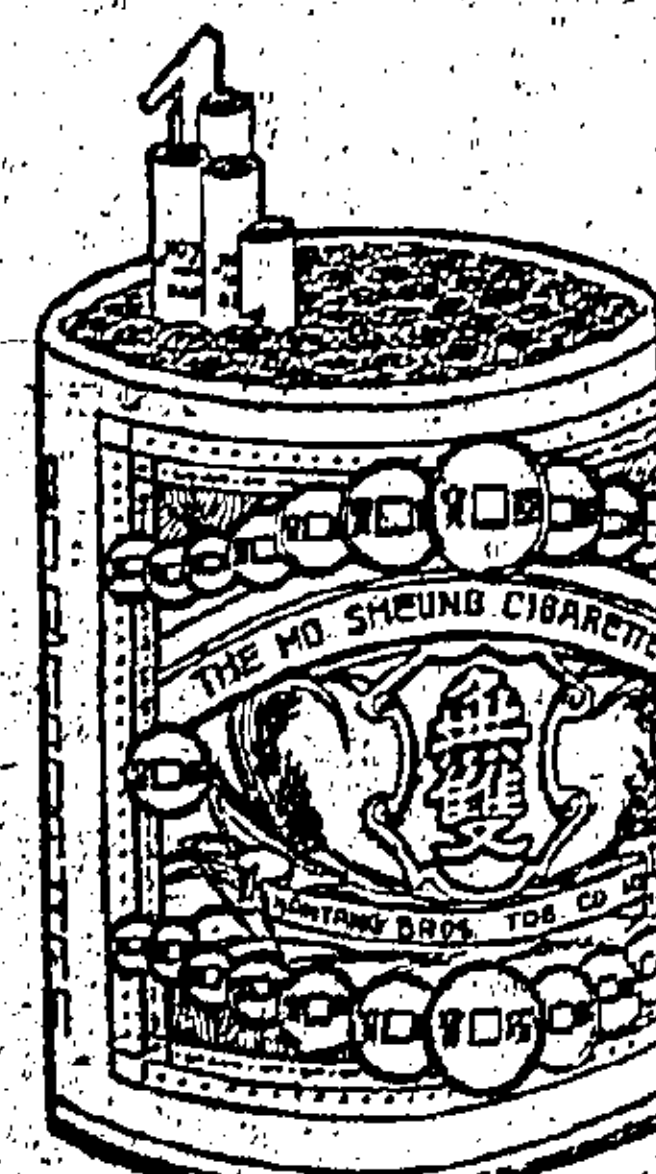
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They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists.

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FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$180 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on MOORE DAVID ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. (3423)

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected upon THE REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 1889, to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, by

Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:—
All That Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 1889, together with No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected thereon. The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of a Term of 75 years from the 12th November, 1800 (Renewable for One Further Term of 75 years) created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 24th December, 1801, and made between His Late Majesty KING EDWARD VII of the one part and WOO YIT NAM and TSUI WAN KVAI of the other part. Annual Crown Rent: \$18.00. Area: 739 square feet.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees' Solicitors,
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Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA, Auctioneer,
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GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near Kowloon Ferry.
Apply to—
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HOUSE AND FLATS AVAILABLE:

D3—Seth's Car, 6 furn. —... \$225.
C1—Peak Road, 9 rooms... —... \$450.
C2—Conduit Road, 7 rooms... —... \$450.
C3—Bowen Road, 8 rooms... —... \$230 & taxes.
L1—Chatham Road, 12 rooms... —... \$500.
W4—Babington Path, Flats \$100/125.
L1—Cameron Road, 3 rooms... —... 95.
X1—Macdonnell Road... —... \$168/174.
C2—Bowen Road, 3 rooms... —... \$115/149.
D3—Seth's Car, 3 rooms... —... \$130.
A1—Patell Villa, 5 rooms... —... \$140.50.
A1—May Road, 5 rooms... —... \$218/243.

TENANTS WANT:

T4—Kowloon Flat unfurnished.
M12—12/15 rooms, Kowloon.
G6—5/6 rooms, Business Centre, Hongkong.
B11—6 rooms, furnished, preferred, year or more.

CLIENTS BUY:

4/6 Room House, Kowloon, Central.
House on Peak Crest. House about Stubbs Rd.

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INTIMATIONS.

Fine PORTS

	DUTY PAID.	Per Case.	Per Box.
Invalid	\$38.00	\$3.25	
Douro	40.00	3.40	
Old Tawny	44.00	3.75	
Estrella	46.00	3.90	
Very Old Tawny	58.00	4.00	
Oldest & Finest	61.00	5.20	

Fine SHERRIES

	DUTY PAID.	Per Case.	Per Box.
Light Dry	\$35.00	\$3.00	
Solera	37.00	3.10	
Very Pale Dry	38.00	3.25	
Pale Dry Nutty	40.00	3.40	
Fine Old Brown	44.00	3.75	

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Geo. G. SANDEMAN SONS

& Co., Ltd.

Xeres de la Frontera
and Oporto.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS.—On August 17th, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. ADAMS, a daughter.
CHAPEAU.—On August 17th, at 2, Rue Molliere, to Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT CHAPEAU, a son.
SIM.—On August 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SIM, Lloyd's Register Shipping, Dairen, a son.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 24th, 1926.

MENTAL AGILITY.

A new institution (or is it a new department of Government?) has been created in Canton, to disseminate news about the achievements of the Nationalist Government. It is called the Canton Information Bureau. "If the communiqué issued on the 18th instant is a sample of what the Bureau intends to produce, it would seem that the officials are firmly set in the lovely, moonlit world of the elves and faes, the world where Bottom found himself, a world so delicate that honey-bags stolen from the bees served for sweetmeats and the wings of painted butterflies passed for fans.

The communiqué to which we refer opens thus: "The Nationalist Government is in receipt of advices from the North reporting the decisive defeat of the anti-Nationalist forces of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin by the Kuomintang after a seven days' battle at Nankow. The enemy suffered heavy casualties, totalling upwards of ten thousand killed and wounded. In consequence of this defeat changes of far-reaching importance are imminent in Peking." Continuing, the communiqué recounts some of the achievements of the redoubtable Kuomintang, and closes on a grandiose note: "With the impending re-occupation of Peking by the Kuomintang a new era is about to dawn and reconstructive forces will be set free destined to bring

about the real unification of China and her eventual transformation into a modern state." Having regard to facts, this sounds like an excerpt from STEPHEN LEACOCK.

Thus the Canton Information Bureau. Follow the fact. Instead of the Kuomintang inflicting a "decisive defeat" on the Fengtien army at Nankow and causing "upwards of ten thousand casualties," the Fengtien troops achieved a notable victory on or about the 14th instant, literally blowing the Kuomintang out of their very strong position at Nankow and pursuing them hotly to their second line of defence at Chuanyungkuan and Xenching. The Kuomintang had excellent defences extending to about 12 miles beyond the entrance to the Pass. Indeed, their position seemed so safe that the Cabinet at Peking and the foreign newspapers regarded with considerable suspicion the early reports of the capture of the Pass. But there is not the least doubt about it now. Cabinet Ministers and foreign military experts have inspected the Nankow front, and are surprised at the remarkable feat performed by the Fengtien troops in dislodging the Kuomintang. Reports from reliable sources indicate that the Fengtien troops lost about 2,000 killed and wounded, while the casualties were much greater amongst the Kuomintang, who also lost 3,000 prisoners, 2,500 rifles, some hundreds of field pieces and machine guns and a large quantity of military stores.

The "impending re-occupation" of Peking by the Kuomintang seems to have been a premature thought. Not only has the Kuomintang been severely defeated at Nankow, but Marshal Wu Pei Fu occupied Kalgan, already evacuated by the Kuomintang, on the 18th instant, and found them retreating to Ping-tchuan.

The "advices from the North" to the Nationalist Government were clearly untrue; and the Canton Information Bureau is so unsophisticated and wanting in experience that it repeated them to all and sundry. Doubtless this absurd system of propaganda has its uses in hoodwinking the illiterate masses. But nothing could be more stupid than to employ it with people who can think for themselves and have other reputable reliable sources of information to guide them to reasonable conclusions. Truth can never be suppressed. It is simply ridiculous to broadcast statements which are immediately and effectively disproved. But perhaps this urge to invert facts with great sincerity and gravity is merely a form of freedom—from reality, which is so often disappointing and oppressive.

One case of animal rabies in the city has been reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Dalmahey Allan, who has been seriously ill for some time past in the French Hospital, has been removed to Dr. Strahan's residence on the Peak.

The death took place on August 15th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of Captain Axel Glendinning, late of the Ching Navigation Company's service.

A workman at the Naval, who was caught on Saturday with 28 pounds of lead cable tied round his leg, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of theft.

The tracks between the Cemeteries and the Jockey Club stands having been cleared of a deep layer of sand and rubble deposited by the recent floods, the Happy Valley trams are now enabled to resume the complete circuit service as hitherto.

The annual report of L'Union Fire Insurance Company, for which the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient are the local agents, shows assets totalling 26,217,996 lfrs. 8c, whilst the balance from profit and loss account carried forward is 236,542 lfrs. 1d.

The sale by order of the mortgagee, of leasehold property, namely a five-storied house at No. 2, Peel Street, announced to take place at the Auctioneering and Brokering Company's sales room, yesterday afternoon, did not take place, the property being withdrawn from the market at the last moment.

Mails from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai, and also from London and Canada, arrived by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* yesterday morning. The total number of bags amounted to 366, included in which were 14 bags from London via Canada, 25 from the United Kingdom via Siberia and 9 from Europe via Siberia. The s.s. *President Jefferson* was also due with mails from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai yesterday, but did not arrive in port until the evening. Her mails will be ready this morning.

Peremptory demands that \$50,000 in cash be paid over to their agents within one week, and that if the demands are not complied with he will be killed by a dynamite bomb, are contained in a threatening letter received by Mr. Wu Yen-huai, comrade for Lane, Crawford & Co. in Shanghai. The threatening letter which was signed "The Reds," was taken by Mr. Wu to Col. Yen Tsung-yang, Commander of the Wposung-Shanghai Constabulary, who has assigned a body guard to the comrade, and has also ordered a special detail of men to guard his home.

Among the passengers who arrived in Hongkong from Vancouver by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* yesterday were Mrs. A. J. Holland, wife of Captain Holland, at present Marine-Superintendent in Hongkong for the C.P.R., and Col. and Mrs. C. Russell Brown. Mr. J. H. Wallace, Manager of the Sun Life Insurance Company, in Hongkong, accompanied by his wife and family, returned to the Colony from Shanghai. The *Empress of Canada* leaves to-morrow for Manila, and returns from that port on Monday, leaving Hongkong again for Vancouver, via ports on Friday, September 3rd.

HONOURS AT OXFORD.

LOCAL SOLICITOR'S CLEVER SON.

In the Law Class list at Oxford, referred to in the London *Times* of July 29th, appears the name of Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro, of Exeter College, Oxford, the son of Mr. Leo d'Almada, local solicitor, as having gained honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence.

Mr. d'Almada, who is 22 years of age, was educated at St. Joseph's College, matriculated in Hongkong University in 1916 and passed in Arts (Intermediate). In 1923 he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and at the same time entered the Middle Temple as a student. He has now graduated, and will take his final Bar examination in October and December.

Not only has he been successful in his studies at Oxford but he has also figured there in the realm of sport. As stroke of his College "four" he helped it to retain the Morrell Cup for the year 1924-25, and in last year's Torpid Races, stroked his College eight which secured five "bumps" out of a possible six, thereby gaining the much-coveted "white blazer."

His many friends here congratulate him on his achievement.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTS OF TYPHOON
MOVEMENTS.

Warning of a typhoon of unknown intensity within 80 miles of Lat. 22deg. N., Long. 125deg. E., moving N.N.W., was given by the Royal Observatory yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

At 10.30 a.m. another message issued by the Observatory stated that the typhoon was in about Lat. 25deg. N., Long. 124deg. E., moving N.N.W.

The typhoon was described as being severe and near Ishigaki, moving N.N.W. or N.W.—It will probably strike the coast this morning between Shanghai and Foo-chow.

Pressure had yesterday morning increased considerably over Ishigaki and slightly over Formosa and N.E. Japan. It was nearly stationary elsewhere.

Yesterday the local American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warning from Manila:—

8 a.m., August 22nd.—Typhoon in about Lat. 21deg. N., Long. 125deg. E., moving North.

LAST EVENING'S REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.5 last evening read as under:—

The typhoon is near latitude 23deg. N. and longitude 122deg. E., moving N.N.W. or N.W.

Local forecast: S.W. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

WE WANT TO KNOW.

QUESTIONS FOR THE
GOVERNMENT.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY MR. BERNARD AND DR. KOCH.

THURSDAY'S LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL MEETING.

A number of interesting questions will be asked the Government by the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and the Hon. Dr. W. V. M. Koch at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard will ask:

1. What is the present position and what are the Government's intentions with regard to the establishment of a Ferry Service across the Harbour capable of handling vehicular traffic which was referred to in Mr. Duncan's Report laid before this Council in December, 1924?
2. Will the Government explain how it was that two large vessels recently grounded in the Harbour off the Kowloon Railway Station?
3. Will the Government take steps to dredge the sandbank at an early date?
4. In view of the devastation at Happy Valley caused by the recent rainstorm will the Government state what steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of this? I refer especially to the spot on Stubbs Road where a shoot has just been re-erected for dumping earth. This spot formed the subject of an enquiry on August 4th last year and Happy Valley has now been damaged twice from this quarter.
5. What action has the Government taken in regard to the recommendations made by the Jury at the enquiry of August 4th, 1925?

Hon. Dr. W. V. M. Koch will ask:

1. Will the Government state the reason which led them to go back on the promise of understanding that Private Medical Practitioners would be allowed to attend their own cases in the Kowloon Hospital?
2. It was understood, when the Victoria Hospital was built by Public Subscriptions as a Memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, that Private Medical Practitioners were to be allowed to treat their own cases there. Will the Government state the reason that led them to go back on their promise?

In addition Dr. Koch will move the following resolution:

That the Government be pleased to appoint a Commission to search for, examine, and report on the vulnerable parts of the Colony and Mainland contiguous to houses and roads which are liable to storm water damage, and make recommendations which might tend to prevent the occurrence of such damage. Such Commission to consist of Experts outside the Government Service who would be associated with other Experts in the Government Service to be nominated by the Government.

Among other business will be the first reading of the Bill for charging "the Trade Loan" upon the general revenue and assets of the Colony of Hongkong.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONG-
KONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. L. M. White, the hon. secretary in Hongkong of the Navy League, has received the following letter from Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle:—

June 11th, 1926.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Navy League Sea Cadet Corps I acknowledge with best thanks your letter of the 5th May enclosing this most kind and generous donation of £25, from the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League, in response to my appeal.

I should be much obliged if you would convey my personal thanks to your Committee, whose kindness in contributing to the Nelson Day Fund is much appreciated by myself and all the members of the Executive Committee of the Navy League.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) E. R. FREEMANTLE,
Admiral.

It is interesting to note that Sir E. R. Freemantle celebrated his 80th birthday in June last. He is a direct descendant of one of Nelson's Captains—Captain Thomas Freemantle who commanded the *Neptune* at the Battle of Trafalgar.

REPORTED GOLD FIND IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, July 29th.

The Patiala Durbar has made a special grant to a mining engineer for boring in order to locate the depth and extent of the deposits of gold, sulphur, and copper reported to have been discovered near Narnaul, in Patiala territory.

The gold-bearing area is believed to be from 12 to 18 miles in extent, and assays of the ore show 1.14 and 2oz. to the ton. The ore is found in close association with copper, which shows 6 per cent. on assay. If the engineer's report eventually justifies it, the Durbar will invite tenders for the exploitation of the area.

THE FISHING PARTY PIRACY.

NO NEWS OF MISSING LAUNCH.

NAVAL AUTHORITIES CO-OPERATING IN SEARCH.

Up to last night no news had been received in Hongkong as to the whereabouts of the missing launch, commandeered by the armed bands of miscreants who perpetrated the sensational and daring piracy on the motor boats and two launches of a local fishing party, engaged in a fishing-picnic at Tung Ching Bay on Saturday night.

The *Wing Shing* (not the *Chung Wo* as stated in our report of yesterday) was, it will be recalled, captured by the pirates, who sailed away in her together with her Chinese crew, which they kidnapped.

It was learned yesterday that the steam launch *Wing Shing* had not been discovered. The Hongkong authorities have got into touch with the authorities at Canton and every endeavour is being made to find trace of the missing launch. The British naval authorities are co-operating in the search and all gunboats on the river have been warned to keep a look-out.

The description of the *Wing Shing* is as follows:—"Dark brown body. One yellow funnel, with black top."

It is not thought that the *Wing Shing* went to Macao, although she steamed away in that direction. What is considered more likely is that she has been taken to some inlet up river and concealed.

One surmise is that this launch, like others that have been stolen before, will be disguised, and used by the pirates in their part of the river delta.

A Chinese report stated that the stolen launch had returned on Sunday, but this is not correct. It was also mentioned that the *Wing Shing* had been used by the pirates to tow two heavily laden salt junks towards Bocca Tigris and then released.

Macao has been communicated with and asked to maintain vigilance. Detectives have proceeded to the locality to make inquiries as to visits by strangers, etc.

This is not the first piracy on British waters. Some time ago, an armed band raided Lantau Island. Before the War, another gang attacked the police station on Cheung Chau Island and killed a number of police officers.

It was learned yesterday that after the *Wing Shing* had been captured and between the time spent in raiding the motor-boats *Amy* and *Paracels*, as described yesterday, and sailing away, she visited the *Chung Wo*, and from this launch the pirates took about two tons of coal. On the *Chung Wo* they took all the "chow" belonging to Mr. R. L. da Rocha's party, and also stole a hat belonging to Mrs. da Rocha. On the *Wing Shing* when the pirates commandeered her were a number of articles of clothing, and foodstuffs, etc., and, of course, the gang secured all these along with the launch and crew.

The *Chung Wo* towed the fishing sampans back to Hongkong. Although the pirates attempted to remove her vital parts before they left her, the only thing they took was the *Chung Wo's* whistle, a compass and two copper rings, which they thought would cripple the launch, but which were not vital parts.

The official police report of the affairs contains the statements made by the various members of the party and bears out the story already narrated.

EMPIRE GIRLS' CAMP.

LESSONS FOR GUIDES FROM
OVER-SEAS.

Nearly 300 girls from every part of the British Empire camped for a week in July at Foxlease Park, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire, where is situated Princess Mary's training centre for Guides.

This is the first Imperial Camp of Girl Guides. The girls will shortly return to their homes—over-seas or in the British Isles—where they will teach their own home companions what they have learned of camp life.

In camp they do their own cooking, pitch and strike their camp, and manage the camp entirely themselves.

Part of the test for the first-class badge is that a girl shall be able to prepare a meal from whatever rations may be given her. A number of the Guides went to the New Forest to carry out this test.

Their rations included raw eggs, flour, and potatoes. In a short time an appetising meal had been prepared. The flour had been made into jam puffs and cooked over camp fires; the eggs were made into omelettes; and the potatoes were cooked to perfection in red-hot ashes.

Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, went to the camp, and other visitors included Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles and Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The camp is expected to result in many new ideas being adopted in remote parts of the Empire.

SHANGHAI'S LABOUR

SITUATION.

BECOMING WORSE.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 23rd.

The local labour situation is becoming worse, and anti-Japanese strikes are extending.

After the tramway accident of the 21st instant, in which two Chinese were killed, agitators asked permission to hold a demonstration in Nanking Road. This has been refused.

Foreigners motoring in suburb districts are occasionally molested by the rural populace under the influence of agitators. Telegrams received from Sun Chuan Fang announce a proclamation of martial law for to-night. The object of this, it is believed, is to enable Sun Chuan Fang to take drastic action against the "Red" Chinese elements.

COAL DISPUTE.

PROSPECT STILL GLOOMY.

LONDON, August 21st.

Labour and political circles are very gloomy in regard to the prospects of a coal settlement. It is uncertain whether there will be a general drift back to work even if the miners in many districts conclude district agreements in response to fairly generous terms. Such a process must occupy weeks.

Significance is attached to the fact that the Safetymen's Union, which hitherto has refused to join in the stoppage, has been summoned to a meeting in London next week. Its membership is strongest in South Wales which is the most stubborn district. The subject of a national agreement campaign which is being initiated by Mr. Cook and his colleagues is aimed at preventing local agreements in the sole hope of an early termination of the stoppage, and lies in the reassembling of Parliament on the 30th. Its business will be to confirm the emergency regulations but it is not doubted that time will be given to a general coal discussion.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

While messages from the coalfields report that many more miners are working, it appears that Mr. Cook's week-end campaign resulted in some indecision among the miners at Mansfield who had signed on in the local mineowners' terms of a seven and a half hour day at approximately pre-strike rates of pay, and a big majority of whom had not yet resumed work. All roads leading to the pits in this district were picketed and many men who started from home intending to work have returned. Meanwhile, enquiries at Government circles showed no ground for Mr. Cook's suggestion that negotiations with the Government as a party might occur this week. There appears no probability of any actual negotiations in the near future, though the Government has informed Mr. Cook that one of the Ministers would be prepared to meet him at any time he desires.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

ALSATIAN POLITICS.

CLASH BETWEEN PATRIOTS AND AUTONOMISTS.

PARIS, August 23rd.

The papers learn from Colmar that Alsatian patriots were hindered at a meeting organized by Autonomists. Several, on each side, were injured and half a score were arrested. The Autonomist leader, Ricklin, was slapped and thrashed. After the Autonomists' defeat the Patriots defied in the streets singing the "Marseillaise."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS.

BOLIVIA AND CHILE'S RELATIONS.

SANTIAGO (Chile), August 21st.

A rupture in the diplomatic relations of Chile and Bolivia is imminent following a Bolivian congress adopting a resolution claiming that Antofagasta province was ceded by Chile by the 1904 Treaty.

JAPAN'S EMIGRATION

POLICY.

AN ENTIRE REVERSAL
ANNOUNCED.TO COLONISE JAPANESE
POSSESSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, August 23rd.

In announcing the opening of the South Pacific Trade Conference—to be held on September 14th—a Foreign Office spokesman declared that Japan has reversed her entire emigration policy, after discovering the futility and folly of previous efforts to send out population where it was not wanted. He declared that henceforth Japan intends to colonise Hokkaido, Formosa and other possessions, but does not intend to emigrate to Australia, Canada and other countries, realising that the previous policy caused much trouble and ill-feeling.

The present policy is intended to increase trade with other countries, especially in the South Pacific and of encouraging manufacturers and industrialists to concentrate in lowering the costs and improving quality; also in building up huge exports.

A bill, outlining the programme of emigration for Hokkaido, will be presented to the Diet during the coming session.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

VALUABLE BUILDINGS AND
LIBRARY DESTROYED.

LYONS, August 22nd.

Fire has destroyed the Annonay Town Hall, and several adjoining buildings including the Town Hall Library. About 33,000 volumes with valuable manuscripts were destroyed. The damage is estimated at 20,000,000 francs.

PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin have gone to Aix-les-Bains for a holiday.

OBITUARY.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN
EDUCATIONALIST.North East Harbours (Maine),
August 23rd.

The death is announced of Professor Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

[Professor Eliot was born at Boston in 1834; was President of Harvard from 1889 to 1900. He had been for many years one of America's foremost educators, was a distinguished scholar and a prolific writer.]

THE LATE MRS. VANDERBILT.

PARIS, August 23rd.

A beautiful bronze coffin, lined with satin, and valued at £1,500, made in London has been rushed to Paris from London aboard a specially chartered fourteen-seater aeroplane, for the body of the late Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The remains will go to America from Cherbourg.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

TEST MATCHES.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

RUSSIA, August 22nd.

His Majesty the King has forwarded a letter to the President of M.C.C. stating that he had followed the Test matches with the keenest interest and regretting that he was not in London on the occasion of the final historic match.

The letter added:—"The King wishes you to convey to Mr. Chapman and the English eleven an expression of his hearty congratulations on their splendid success, which has once again given England the honours of the rubber. At the same time, His Majesty would like you to tell the Australians how impressed he has been with their wonderful succession of triumphs."

BOY SCOUTS.

HOLDING THEIR FOURTH INTER-
NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KINDERSTEG (Switzerland), Aug. 23rd.

The fourth International Congress of Boy Scouts has been opened, and the keys of the first international hotel of Boy Scouts has been presented to General Baden Powell.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

HOW THE COUP WAS MANAGED.

GENERAL PANGALOS ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, August 22nd.

Athenians were roused from their sleep at seven o'clock in the morning by the buzz of aeroplanes dropping leaflets announcing a revolution to end the "Pangalos Tyranny" and the beginning of a new regime which will re-establish legal order and constitutional liberty and hold a legislative election within eight months.

The actual coup was carried out in the depth of the night. Officers paraded the troops of the National Republican Guard at three o'clock in the morning and announced the revolution. They marched the men from the barracks to the city and took possession of Government buildings.

The garrisons throughout the country including that at Salonika, joined the revolution.

M. Kondilis will form a Cabinet to-morrow with himself as Prime Minister, and re-instating Admiral Paul Coundouriotis as President.

GEN. PANGALOS RECAPTURED.

ATHENS, August 22nd.

General Pangalos has been arrested at Spezzia and is being taken to Athens aboard a destroyer.

LATER.

There is some alarm as to the whereabouts of the destroyer bringing General Pangalos to Athens. It is suspected that it "may have sailed to some foreign port" and, accordingly, a second destroyer with seaplanes have been sent to find it.

The City wears the usual Sunday aspect, except that the principal buildings are guarded and armoured-cars are patrolling the streets.

LATER.

The destroyer *Perigamos*, with General Pangalos aboard has been sighted near Hydra and orders have been given to bombard her if she does not surrender. Escape is practically impossible.

Admiral Coundouriotis has gone to Athens.

There are no reports of disturbances and the Press censorship has been abolished.

Madame Pangalos has left the country.

LATER.

The destroyer *Leon* overtook the *Perigamos*. General Pangalos boarded the *Leon*, which has arrived at Keratsini.

WHAT THE REVOLUTION IS TO
COMPLETE.

ATHENS, August 23rd.

An official communiqué states that the object of the revolution is to complete the restoration of the liberties of the people, the holding of Parliamentary elections, and the placing of the currency on a firm basis.

The only arrests, so far, apart from that of General Pangalos, are General Tseroulis, Minister of War, M. Macris, an under-secretary. It is reported that Captain Colhalaxis, commander of torpedo-boat *Stollia*, and a supporter of General Pangalos, has resigned.

MOB QUELLED BY ONE MAN.

POLICE OFFICER'S VALIANT FEAT.

ALLAHABAD, July 23rd.

Mr. Lyall Black, a young British police officer, greatly distinguished himself at Basti, in the United Provinces, on Wednesday, by quelling a single-handed and unarmed, a fierce crowd of communal rioters numbering some thousands.

A Moharrum procession was attacked unexpectedly by a Hindu mob. The situation was becoming extremely serious when Mr. Black, who was injured in the arms and legs, and whose body and face were bleeding, charged the mob repeatedly. He succeeded in a few minutes in dispersing the rioters.

Order was soon restored in the town, mainly through Mr. Black's heroic endeavours.

BULL-FIGHTING.

IN HONOUR OF AN AMERICAN
MILLIONAIRE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MADRID, August 23rd.

During the course of a bull fight at St. Sebastian the Matador, Belmonte, killed his bull after a brilliant encounter in honour of Mr. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, who was occupying a box, for which he had paid three thousand pesetas.

After the fight, Mr. Vanderbilt handed a cheque for twenty-five thousand pesetas to Belmonte, who presented him with his cloak and sword.

REALISTIC ATTACK ON
AEROPLANES.GOOD FIRING BY THE ANTI
AIRCRAFT BRIGADE.LIVE SHELLS IN ACTION:
PRACTICE THRILLS.

London gunners again on July 17th resumed their training, which is designed to make them skilful in bringing down enemy aeroplanes, should the aerial invader again attempt to bombard London and its neighbourhood (writes a *Morning Post* military correspondent).

The gun detachments "stood by" all the morning, but low-lying clouds make useful practice impossible. The expenditure of ammunition when the target is hidden would serve no useful purpose. Each time a gun is fired the cost to the nation is 24. For this reason, if for no other, Colonel A. Fortescue Thomson, the Brigade Commander, decided to cease firing until the conditions were favourable to the gunners.

This afternoon the sky cleared for a short time, and the gunners did some good practice at the towed sleeve target.

LIVE SHELLS.

The problem which faces the ground troops in the realm of defence against enemy aircraft is an admittedly difficult one, and for that reason it is fortunate that the nation possesses men with the necessary qualifications to volunteer as Territorials for this important national duty.

The 52 London Anti-Aircraft Brigade, which in its practice camp at Waltham, has for one fortnight in the past the opportunity of firing live shells at an aeroplane. They have not hit the machine, but the gunners have played up remarkably well.

The aerial fighter has been travelling with the wind at a constant rate of say one mile in 30 seconds. The flight of the full charges shell occupies 30 seconds before the burst takes place at an altitude of 12,000 feet, so that between the time of discharge and burst the aeroplane or the towed sleeve has covered a distance of, at least, half a mile. The engaging of so fleeting a target is, therefore, not a particularly easy one.

It required constant practice during the all too brief training period. Nothing approaching the practice obtained here can be got in London.

In a real offensive it is safe to assume that the airman would not pass immediately above the line of guns without swerving either to the right or left, or taking the cover afforded by a bank of clouds. So soon as he found himself in the danger radius the pilot would make every effort to confuse the gunner by changing direction, accelerating his speed, and getting beyond the range of guns. It is on such occasions that the moral effect of the gun's fire has its valuable use.

THE BATTLE ZONE.

The chief aim of anti-aircraft gunnery is, of course, to bring the machine down, but a secondary and important duty is to keep enemy machines outside what to us might conceivably be a battle zone. If the machine is brought down the first or second discharge will be the effective one, for as soon as the guns disclose their position, the target, unless disabled, will get away, but even then the air defence brigade will have done an effective bit of work.

Safety officers are posted in positions from which they can obtain a clear view over the whole range of fire. They are provided with range-finding instruments for the purpose of taking the range of all shipping approaching the range area in cases where shipping becomes stationary.

THE CITY CHURCHES.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to save the City churches that have been scheduled for sale. The controversy about these has gone on for years in a desultory fashion, but it has become active now that a bill for the sale of the churches has passed the House of Lords.

The struggle is between those anxious for the architectural beauties of the City of London and bishops desiring the money to build new churches to serve the suburbs and knowing that a million and-a-half sterling can be obtained for the sites of churches in which there are no longer any worshippers. As a fact the lovers of history and architecture, have been slow in moving, for a number of the City churches have already been sacrificed to the wish for gold. Probably general sympathy will be with those who desire to retain buildings that make London distinctive. A community cannot always afford to sacrifice beauty and tradition to commerce.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

CANTON VICTORY CLAIMED.

HANKOW, August 20th.

General Tang Seng-chi's troops have broken through the Allies' right flank on the Hunan front. Three train loads of Allied troops have arrived at Yochow in a disorderly condition.

The front extends from Pengkiang to Tungting Lake, and is held by several brigades under the command of Sung Taipei, in the centre, Yeh Kai-shin on the right flank, and various subordinates on the left flank. The right flank, which rests on Tungting Lake, is supported by several gunboats.

LAUGHTER AT LENINISM.

TRANSITION STAGE IN RUSSIA.

ONE THOUSAND ARRESTS IN A
WEEK.

Some vivid impressions of Russia under Soviet rule, gained during a recent visit of three weeks, were described by Capt. Wedgwood Benn at a luncheon party given in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon.

The impression that ran like a thread through the whole was that Russia—wealthy and mighty—was in a state of rapid transition. As one man put it: "We are beginning to be forced to recognize the laws of life."

For the present, however, the dominance of the State religion, the Gospel according to Karl Marx, was almost universal. Even in the infant schools the motto was displayed: "Communism is the Hope of the World," and every factory had to have its "Lenin-corner."

Capt. Benn paid special attention to the factories he was able to visit, and was impressed at one and the same time by the spate of propaganda, by the low wages, by the military discipline, and by the admirable character of the welfare arrangements, such as creches for the children of the women workers.

"GIVE US TIME"

When he commented upon the low standard of wages, from 50 to 75 per cent. of pre-war wages, with a higher cost of living—the reply always was: "Give us time; the standard will rise." And, as Capt. Benn observed, "you can't argue with a prophet."

The fact appeared to be that the people, being universally paid at piece rates, were working very hard, and were to some extent prompted to this by the fact that the boss of the factories were entirely open to them.

In the revolutionary theatres, with the complete absence either of scenery or curtain, and their strange system of spot lighting to indicate the more important players, he found that the things really enjoyed by the people were skits on the bureaucracy or on "propaganda," and the music of the older Russia.

"If this people are in the frame of mind to laugh to Leninism, we must surely be in the presence of transition," was Capt. Benn's comment.

His experience of the Terror were not intimate, but it was significant that during his week's stay in Moscow there were a thousand arrests for political offence—"the Hamar Greenwood" system carried to a much higher degree of perfection. On the other hand, ordinary crime was so slightly dealt with under the rule, exhibited in the magistrates' courts, that the law must be administered in the interest of the proletariat, that a week's holiday for social merry-making was allowed at Christmas.

Speaking generally, he found that the two great forces influencing Russian policy to-day were the peasants and the foreign creditors, both of whom had to be placated if the Soviet régime was to survive.

Capt. Benn stressed the fact that his stay was too brief to allow of anything like thorough investigation, but declared that he came away more convinced than ever that the right policy for Great Britain if only for reasons of disarmament, was a policy of good relations while the transition proceeded. "Of course, we want to disarm," Chicherin told him, and Capt. Benn believed that to be true, in spite of Russia's refusal to attend the Geneva Conference.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

BABY PRINCESS TO STAY WITH
THE QUEEN.

The official announcement that the Duke and Duchess of York will visit Australia in May next to open the new Parliament Buildings at Canberra, has aroused widespread satisfaction.

The invitation was dispatched by Mr. Bruce, the Commonwealth Premier.

It was submitted to the King and to the Duke of York, and it is understood that His Majesty gave his consent without hesitation.

When the decision was announced inquiries were made regarding the infant Princess Elizabeth, but owing to the tender age of the infant she will not accompany her parents.

Every care is to be provided under the direct supervision of Queen Mary during the absence of the Duke and Duchess.

Our London Letter.

THE BISHOPS AND THE CITY
CHURCHES.

AN IMPERIAL MISSION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 23th.

A good many reports and rumours that have been current about the formal opening of the new Federal Capital of Australia are set at rest by the official announcement that the ceremony is to be performed by the Duke of York, who will be accompanied by the Duchess, on May 9th, 1927. It was generally known here for some time that the Australians were anxious to have the Duke and Duchess, and that it was practically certain that the Duke would go. But there have been doubts regarding the visit of Her Royal Highness, who is not so vigorous in health as could be wished, and of course many of the arrangements that have to be made depend on the little lady.

This will be the Duke of York's first visit to Australia, and it is no secret that he is looking forward to it. The date chosen for the opening ceremony is the twenty-fifth anniversary when, as Duke of Cornwall and York, the King opened the Federal Parliament for the first time. In this choice of date the *Times* sees a happy coincidence, because "Canberra has been founded expressly to meet the needs of that Parliament, and will be by origin, construction, and administration a city apart, with the unique distinction that with it the traditions of Parliamentary institutions will have been associated from the first."

REFERENCE TO "A.G."

A Royal visit to the Dominion naturally involves a good deal of ceremony, which sometimes has curious results. It is told that when the King went to Australia on the occasion to which I have referred, his speech for the opening of the Federal Parliament was drafted in the Colonial Office and then sent to the Privy Council Office for approval. The Privy Council Office returned it in due course, expressing general concurrence, and adding: "We think reference should be made to A.G."

The Colonial Office were slightly puzzled by this comment, but thought "A.G." meant the Attorney General, so they sent the draft to him. He replied politely that he did not know why he had been consulted, but all the same he considered it was an admirable speech. When this was eventually communicated to the Privy Council Office it was explained that what was intended was merely a suggestion that the blessing of Almighty God should be invoked upon the new Parliament.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN
LONDON.

The work of redecorating the palatial building in Princes Gate which is to be the future home of the American Ambassadors in London is now nearly completed, and there is to be a formal opening when Mr. Houghton and his wife return from holiday. The new Embassy has been made possible by the generosity of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Until now the diplomatic representative of the United States in this country has had to rent a house in a suitable locality, and this was always a heavy drain on his private income. Some idea of what it has meant may be gathered from the fact that since he came to London from Berlin Mr. Houghton has been paying over £2,000 a year as rent for Crewe House, while it is understood that upkeep and other expenses have amounted to at least another £5,000 a year.

The United States Government allows the Ambassador a salary of only £2,000 a year, and it is therefore quite easy to understand that the post has always been restricted to wealthy men. I learn that Mr. Morgan spent £40,000 in internal decorations and improvements on the house in Princes Gate, which he intended for his home in London. Since then another £20,000 has been expended on it, with the result that the American Ambassador and his successors will have the most ornate and magnificent Embassy in this country.

THE "KNOCK-OUT" AT
AUCTIONS.

Although Lord Darling retired from the Bench some time ago he still finds useful work to do. Lately he has been interesting himself in the ways of dealers at auction sales, and the result is a Bill which he introduced in the House of Lords, who have given it a second reading. The object of the measure is to make the "knock-out," at auctions illegal, and as this is a practice that is becoming increasingly prevalent public opinion welcomes the proposed legislation.

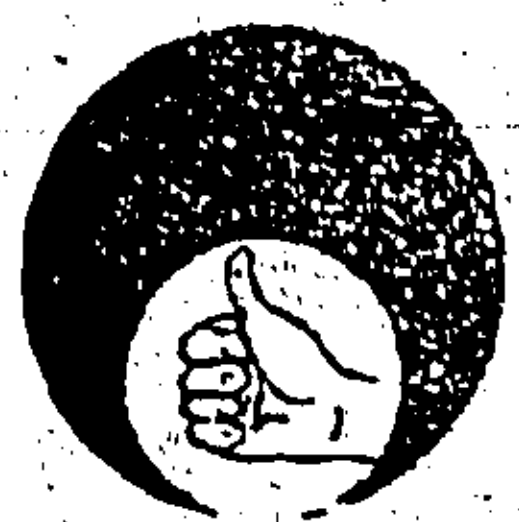
What happens now is that at a sale a number of dealers combine to form what is well-known as the "knock-out ring." They have an understanding among themselves to buy certain articles. Members of the ring will outbid any outsider, and as this is known competition in bidding is eliminated, the ring secures the articles they want at an unfairly cheap rate, and the owner of the goods brought under the hammer is cheated out of the true value of what he wishes to sell.

After the auction, members of the ring meet in private and the goods they have bought are put up to auction among themselves. At the conclusion of this second sale any profits from the difference between the prices originally paid and those realised at the resale are divided equally among the members of the ring. Lord Darling told the House of Lords that it was a pernicious system of swindling, and his Bill provides that any bid by a member of such a ring shall be void.—H.B.

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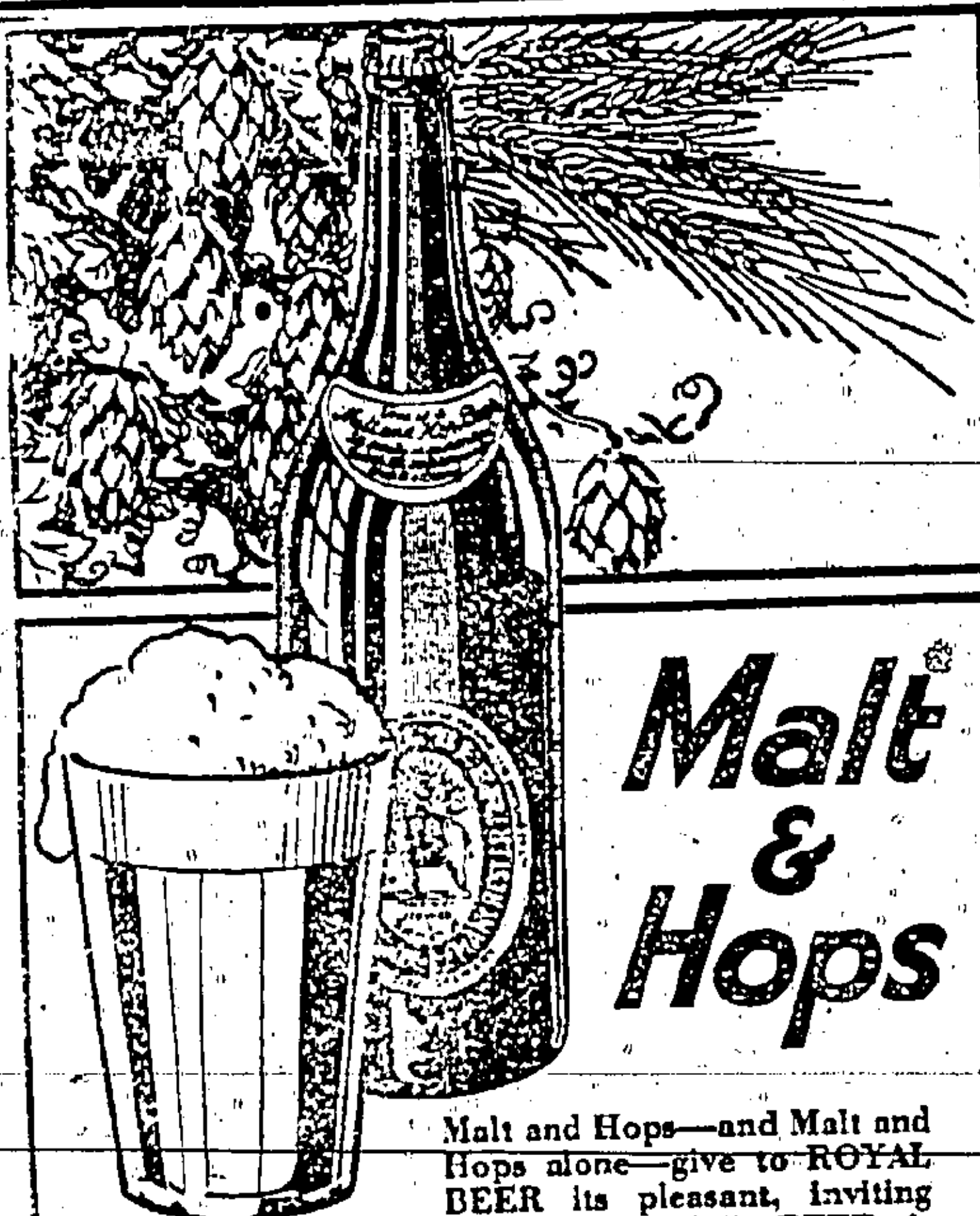
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your profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words
"VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING JAPANESE CHEMISTS.

HONGKONG ANGLERS.

34 ENTRIES FOR TO-NIGHT'S
COMPETITION.

CLUB'S INCREASED MEMBERSHIP.

Very keen interest is being taken by local anglers in the second fishing competition, which has been arranged by the Hongkong Angling Club to take place in the vicinity of the Taikoo Dock to-night. No fewer than 34 entries have been received by Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, this being an increase of 16 competitors on the number that participated in the recent competition.

In the previous announcement made in the local press regarding this competition it was stated that fishing boats, worm bait and lines would be provided without cost to competitors. However, in view of the unexpectedly large number of entries, we are asked to state that although the Committee hopes to obtain fishing boats for all competitors, it is doubted whether there will be sufficient Chinese fishing lines to go around. Therefore, any competitors possessing their own hand lines would greatly oblige the Committee if they bring them along to-night.

THE COMPETITORS.

The complete list of competitors entered for to-night's competition is as under:

Messrs. Léo d'Almeida E. Castro, A. A. Areulli, M. A. Figueredo, F. Eca "da Silva," T. Abbas, T. Arnold, A. C. Botelho, F. Presta, D. E. de Carvalho, E. V. M. R. de Sousa, G. H. Ribeiro, A. Kitchell, G. H. Blok, A. Rozack, E. Antonio, S. H. E. Backett, John Arnold, B. R. Forster, E. Mow Fung, G. R. Maskell, W. H. B. Muskett, Stainfield, Ballantyne, F. H. Barnes, M. A. Souza, W. Nicholson, W. E. L. Shenton, A. L. Shields, E. L. Sim, A. Gillard, A. M. Thornhill, E. B. C. Hornell, Capt. Bloxham, and Dr. S. C. Ho.

The competition will be for three hours fishing, from 7 to 10 p.m. and will be started by a signal of whistles from the launch.

The President (Mr. Shenton), Vice-President (Mr. Shields), and Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hornell) will act as Judges and their decision on all matters will be final. Prizes will be awarded to the pair bringing in the best catch and for the biggest fish caught.

It is evident that the Hongkong Angling Club is growing in popularity, for since the last competition no fewer than twenty new members have joined.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Only one match was played during the week, the result of which does not affect the positions of the Club which remain the same as last week and are as follows:—

"A" DIVISION.				
Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts. F. A.
Chinese R.C.	6	0	0	368 225
Indian R.C.	6	0	1	340 254
Kowloon C.C.	6	4	2	432 270
M.B.K.	6	2	4	256 338
U.S.R.C.	6	2	4	248 348
University	6	1	5	128 368
Hongkong C.C.	6	1	5	123 341

"B" DIVISION.				
Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts. F. A.
Chinese R.C.	9	0	9	580 201
M.B.K.	10	8	2	518 474
Craigengower	9	6	3	474 417
Hongkong C.C.	10	8	4	624 463
University	10	6	4	621 469
Indian R.C.	9	5	4	469 422
Kowloon C.C.	10	3	7	445 545
U.S.R.C.	7	2	5	320 373
C.S.C.C.	9	2	7	442 449
Recreio	8	2	6	381 431
Netherlands T.C.	1	1	8	298 603

"C" DIVISION.				
Clubs.	M.	W.	L.	Pts. F. A.
Chinese R.C.	10	0	10	737 283
Recreio	8	5	3	423 369
Kowloon C.C.	10	5	5	458 532
Hongkong C.C.	9	4	5	399 492
Craigengower	7	2	5	292 401
Taikoo	10	1	9	374 518

WATER POLO.

FINE MATCH YESTERDAY.

In a match, where the difference in strength of the two teams was small, the Victoria Recreation Club met the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association "A" yesterday at the V.R.C. in an interesting "leagué" match. They won, after many excellent exchanges by the one solitary goal scored in the match.

The Club scored through Laing in the first minute's play. At the first rush, Brodie secured the ball on the right side of K.B.S. goal post being followed by both his opponents' backs. This mistake cost the K.B.S. the match. Laing was left unmarked and he converted the pass to him.

Thereafter K.B.S. had the better of exchanges in the first half, but failed to score. Play in the second half was faster and both goalies were frequently called upon to save difficult shots.

For the winners Garrod and Stewart played best while Raiton appeared to be the outstanding player for K.B.S. V.R.C.'s combination appeared to be the superior.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Club de Recreio v. Hongkong Electric Co.

LAWN BOWLS INTERPORT.

THE FIXTURES ARRANGED BY SHANGHAI.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association (Mr. C. J. Tacchi) has received a letter from the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association in connection with the forthcoming bowls interport which is to be played between Hongkong and Shanghai at the Northern port in the middle of September.

The letter encloses the interport fixtures arranged by Shanghai, and which read as under:—

Friday, September 10th:—Practice Game.

Saturday, September 11th:—Hongkong v. Hankow (on Shanghai Lawn Bowls Green).

Sunday, September 12th:—Shanghai R.C. v. Hongkong and Hankow (on Hongkong greens).

Monday, September 13th:—Hongkong Golf Club v. Hongkong and Hankow (on Hongkong greens).

Tuesday, September 14th:—Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club v. Hongkong and Hankow (on Yangtzepoo greens).

Wednesday, September 15th:—Shanghai v. Hankow (on Shanghai R.C. greens).

Thursday, September 16th:—Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club v. Hongkong and Hankow (on S.L.B.C. greens).

Friday, September 17th:—Shanghai Junior Golf Club v. Hongkong and Hankow (on J.G.C. greens).

Saturday, September 18th:—Shanghai v. Hongkong (on Shanghai L.B.C. greens).

Saturday, September 18th:—Interport Dinner.

The Hongkong team is expected to arrive in Shanghai by September 10th, in time for the practice game and the opening match on the following day. All games will start at 3.30 p.m.

MAKING FUN OF THE
ENGLISHMAN."SILLY ASS" CARICATURES IN
AMERICAN PLAYS.MR. JOHN DEVERELL AND THE
MORMONS.

"The stage Englishman in America is like no person on earth. The English 'silly ass' has been so overdone that American audiences must think we are all insane."

This remark was made by Mr. John Deverell, the English comedian, who has just returned to England from a forty weeks' tour of the United States.

"Handsome Mormons."

"At the same time," he continued, "an American audience is the hardest in the world, and they are not nearly so receptive as the English. The best people in the States from a theatrical point of view are the Mormons. We had a long season in Salt Lake City, and were a great success."

"They are delightful people; I think the most handsome I have seen."

"I think that the American sense of humour is inferior to ours. The stage 'funny stuff' that they admire most is rather crude; and as far as I could gather they have little appreciation for polished humour. Everything is carried a little too far to be really good."

"All their great comedians are what I call low comedians in their musical shows, and they have hardly anyone of a humorous nature in a 'straight' show. They seem to like English fun, however, especially of the silly ass type, and they are very keen on English artists."

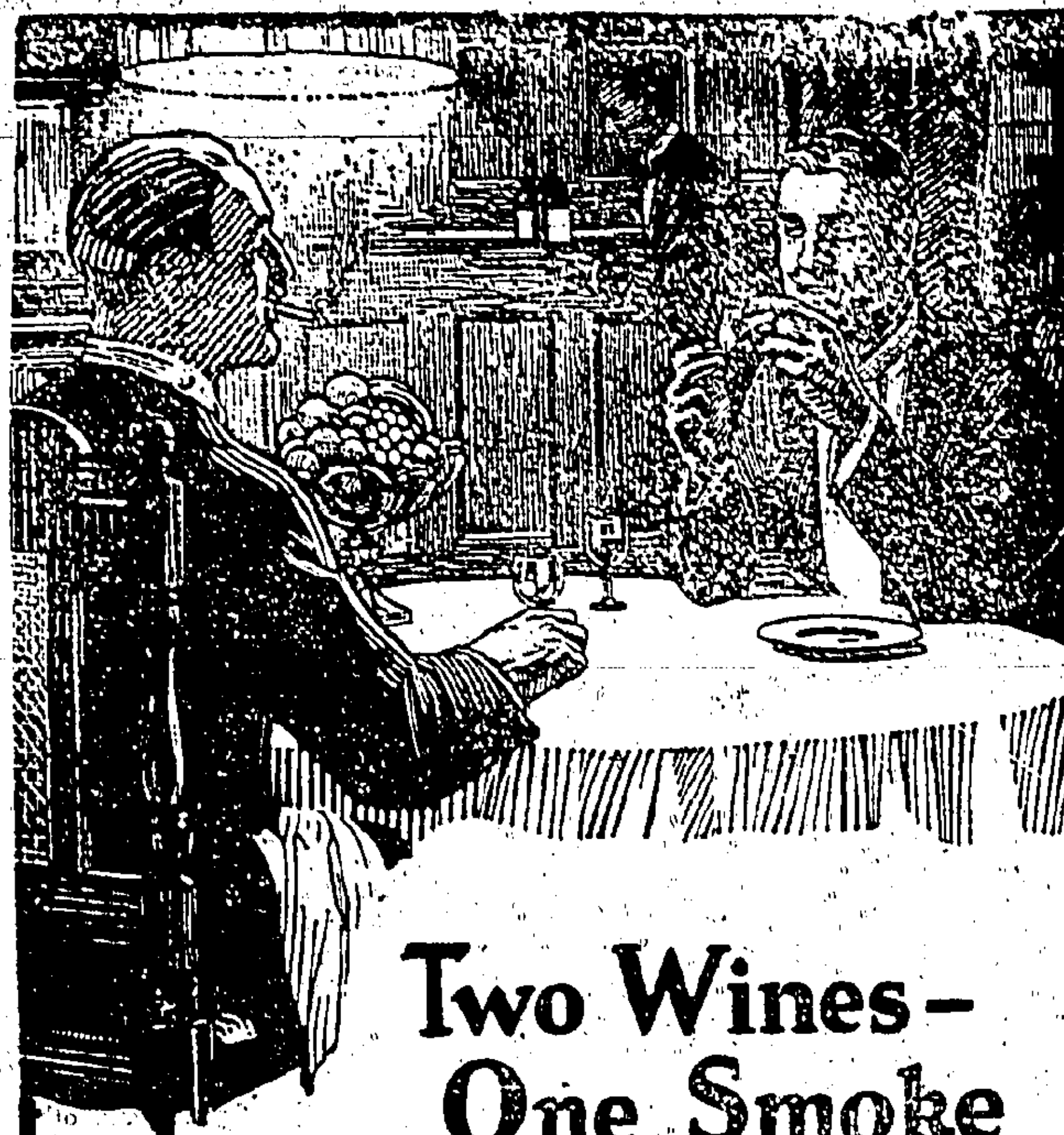
"I was surprised to find the American theatre so much alive. On the night we opened in New York there were ten other first nights."

"They don't put up with a bad show for long, and I saw several plays disappear after one night's run. As some of the plays cost hundreds to produce, a lot of money must be lost on Broadway in a very short time."

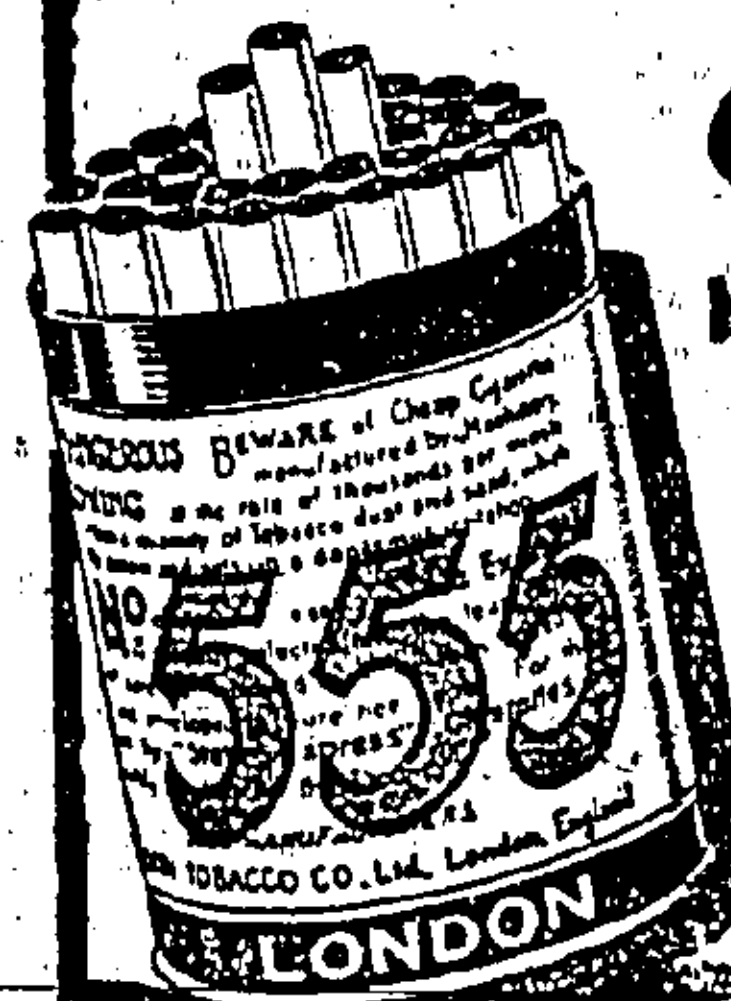
English in Hollywood.

"In Hollywood there is quite a colony of English artists; in fact you find them everywhere. Of course, we had to do what all English visitors do, and pay a visit to Doug and Mary. Hollywood is just like one huge family party. Everyone knows everybody else by his Christian name, and they have the most gorgeous dinner parties, where you meet everyone."

"New York has some very fine character actors, but they are very hard up for juveniles. These parts are nearly always played by the American invasion in England. I think that the interchange is more or less equal."

Two Wines—
One Smoke

Whether one leans to Chianti or Champagne is a matter of taste. It is, however, recognised as a sign of innate good taste to select the one best cigarette—

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

[HONGKONG]



RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.

Water levels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation.	Highest W. level recorded.	Lowest W. level recorded.	1926.	
			W.L. Aug. 20.	W.L. Aug. 21.
West River at Shingling.	+41.0	0	+12.3	+17.9
North River at Tsingyuen.	+23.7	0	+5.4	Rising
North River at Samshui.	+27.3	-5.1	+10.16	+10.16
East River at Shekiang.	+15.2	-3	+1.7	+2.1

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

NUMBER.	ADDRESSEE.	FROM.
7310/12th Alvega...	...	Macao
3491/8th Cynceer, Interna...	...	Melbourne
6053/11th H. J. Holton, President...	...	Seattle
7215/12th Faisal...	...	Singapore
5861/10th John Good, steamer...	...	Sydney
8645/14th Xavia...	...	Brooklyn, N.Y.
9122/14th Orlan...	...	Yokohama
7293/15th Wingeska...	...	Singapore
8431/14th Zabra...	...	London, P.O.
11415/12th Sari...	...	New York

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th September, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1926. [3887]

Watery Pimples
On Baby's Head
Cuticura Healed

"My baby's head broke out all over with watery pimples that itched and burned terribly keeping her awake. She used to scratch them and make them bleed, and in a very short time the trouble spread to the back of her ear. Her hair all fell out and I got no rest day or night with her."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the first application she got relief. I purchased more and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. Jewell, 25, Wall St., Plymouth, Eng.

Makes Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear, sweet skin, soft, smooth hands and a healthy scalp with good hair. Cuticura Soap is unexcelled in purity.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample and free advice, write to Cuticura, Dept. 5, P.O. Box 177, New York, N.Y. Send no money. Write in plain English. Write on plain paper. Write on plain paper. Write on plain paper.

COVER
THE RISK OF
TYPHOID
AND
CHOLERA
WITH
GILMANS.THE
"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

[34]

The Sign of
THE
ADVERTISING
and
PUBLICITY
BUREAU

Alexandra Buildings.

The Advertising Agency

...that supplies Advertisers with a Complete Service of Original Copy, Ideas, and Designs for Posters and Blocks,

...that checks all insertions in Foreign and Chinese papers for its Clients,

...that has an unrivalled and Extensive knowledge of the best media for all classes of Advertisers,

...that being independent, can place all this knowledge and experience at the free disposal of its Clients, ensuring that the money they spend on Advertising will bring them the best possible return.

Telephone Central 30.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

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Hongkong, 17th August 1926. [3872]

SHIPPING NEWS.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

HONGKONG FREIGHTS LOW, BUT
INCREASE FOR OTHER PORTS.

Although there were four more arrivals than during the previous twenty-four hours, the shipping statement for yesterday morning showed that Hongkong cargo had only slightly increased, compared with that for the previous return; while on the other hand freight for ports beyond had increased by about 10,000 tons. The reason for Hongkong cargo being down was that entries were low, no vessel contributions running into four figures. British vessels showed up poor with regard to freight for other ports, the big total being made up by that carried in vessels under other flags. The total tonnage entered was 45,988 tons (British vessels: 30,793 tons; vessels of other nationalities: 15,195 tons).

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 53 vessels in the harbour, of which 28 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours thirteen vessels arrived, viz., six British, two French, one German, two Japanese and two Chinese. The departures during the same period came to nine, viz., one German for Manila, one Chinese for Sha U Cheung, one Japanese for Swatow, one British for Oran, one British and one French for Shanghai, one Chinese for Hauboi, one Japanese and one British for Sourabaya.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 3,505 1/2 tons.

For ports beyond 27,417 1/2 "

Total 30,923 1/2 "

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong 3,073 1/2 tons.

For ports beyond 17,142 1/2 "

Total 20,215 1/2 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, British vessels brought 2,600 tons, with the remaining 800 tons in vessels under other flags. With regard to the cargo for ports beyond, 1,984 tons were in three British vessels and the remaining 25,438 tons was carried by four vessels of other nationalities. The best entries of these were 8,041 tons and 5,450 tons. The other two entries were also fairly heavy.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Empress of Canada (British) from Vancouver and Woosung with 359 1/2 tons of zinc, beer and general cargo, and 268 1/2 tons of flour and general cargo for ports beyond;

Kalyan (British) from Shanghai with 241 tons of general cargo and 594 tons for ports beyond;

Calchca (British) from Philadelphia and Manila with 452 tons of general cargo;

Kum Sang (British) from Kobe with 488 tons of general cargo, 40 tons of pig iron and 638 tons for ports beyond;

Teau (British) from Haiphong and Foochow with 550 tons of general cargo;

Borneo (British) from Haiphong with 500 tons of general cargo;

Si-Kiang (French) from Dunkerque and Saigon with 300 tons of general cargo and 6,041 tons for ports beyond;

Jade (French) from Fort Bayard with 140 tons of general cargo;

Vogland (German) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 10 tons of general cargo and 6,450 tons for ports beyond;

Bingo Maru (Japanese) from Calcutta and Singapore with 20 tons of general cargo and 5,422 tons for ports beyond;

Yamagata Maru (Japanese) from Calcutta and Singapore with 428 tons of general cargo and 4,515 tons for ports beyond;

Sui Fik (Chinese) from Sha U Cheung with three piculs of general cargo and fruit;

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with two piculs of vegetables.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were as under:—

Bittina (British) from Tarakan and Sebatille with 4,703 tons of liquid fuel;

Hydrangea (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 108 tons of general cargo;

Ganges Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 34 tons of old iron, etc., and 3,800 tons of cargo for ports beyond;

Semomaris (Dutch) from San Pedro and Newchwang with a nil entry.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 24th to 30th, 1926.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	24	9 25	5 1	2 56	2 6
Wed.	25	10 42	5 1	4 26	0 6
Thurs.	26	11 18	5 3	5 34	0 4
Fri.	27	11 55	5 4	5 41	1 4
Satur.	28	12 32	5 5	5 48	2 3
Sun.	29	1 10	6 0	5 55	3 2
Mon.	30	1 47	6 1	6 02	4 1

SHIPPING NOTES.

While negotiating the Hainan Straits, off the way from Haiphong and Hoihow to Hongkong, the s.s. *Teau* (China Navigation Co., Ltd.) lost her starboard propeller. The propeller fell off by reason of the tailshaft breaking. The steamer proceeded to Hongkong on her port engine, and arrived on Saturday. The *Teau* is a steel twin-screw steamer, of a gross tonnage of 2,503 tons, and a net tonnage of 1,331 tons. She was built in 1904 by Scott & Co., of Greenock.

The Admiral Oriental liner, *President Jefferson*, wireless to the local office yesterday that she would not reach Hongkong until six o'clock last evening. She is expected to bring a large number of passengers from Seattle, and cargo, along with United States mail.

Weihaiwei, August 19th.—The Captain of the *Lienhsing*, which arrived from Shanghai on August 3rd, was fined \$250 for a breach of quarantine regulations, and the steamer's comrade and second comrade were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment on a charge of concealing a sick tallyman during the Port Doctor's inspection and afterwards attempting to smuggle the man ashore. They were in a sampan near the shore when the body of the tallyman was dumped into the sea. The body was recovered in a few minutes. The postmortem showed that the man died from acute cholera. The Court held that the evidence showed that the tallyman was suffering from acute cholera whilst aboard the *Lienhsing*.

The Norwegian coaster *Elida Clausen*, Captain Frederick Sandvig, which arrived here last Friday night, from Chinwangtao, with coals for the Kailan Mining Administration and went alongside Holt's Wharf, was delayed two days on her voyage down here. She was nearly caught in a typhoon while she came along heavily loaded and had to anchor for two days at the typhoon anchorage at Tai Cho Island, south of Foochow. She practically more than made up for the delay upon her arrival here however, as although she only commenced discharging her cargo of nearly 4,000 tons of coals on Saturday morning, she had them all unloaded at daylight yesterday and has already left again for Chinwangtao.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a trading junk master was fined \$15, or two weeks' hard labour in default, for allowing his boat to be under way without exhibiting regulation lights.

Dangerous goods, manifested in yesterday's returns, included 3,318 cases of safety matches on the *Kum Sang* from Kobe; and 30 carbonic acid cylinders for Hongkong on the *Si-Kiang* from Dunkirk and Saigon.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 277, of which the s.s. *Empress of Canada* (British) from Vancouver and Woosung carried 112.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 23rd.

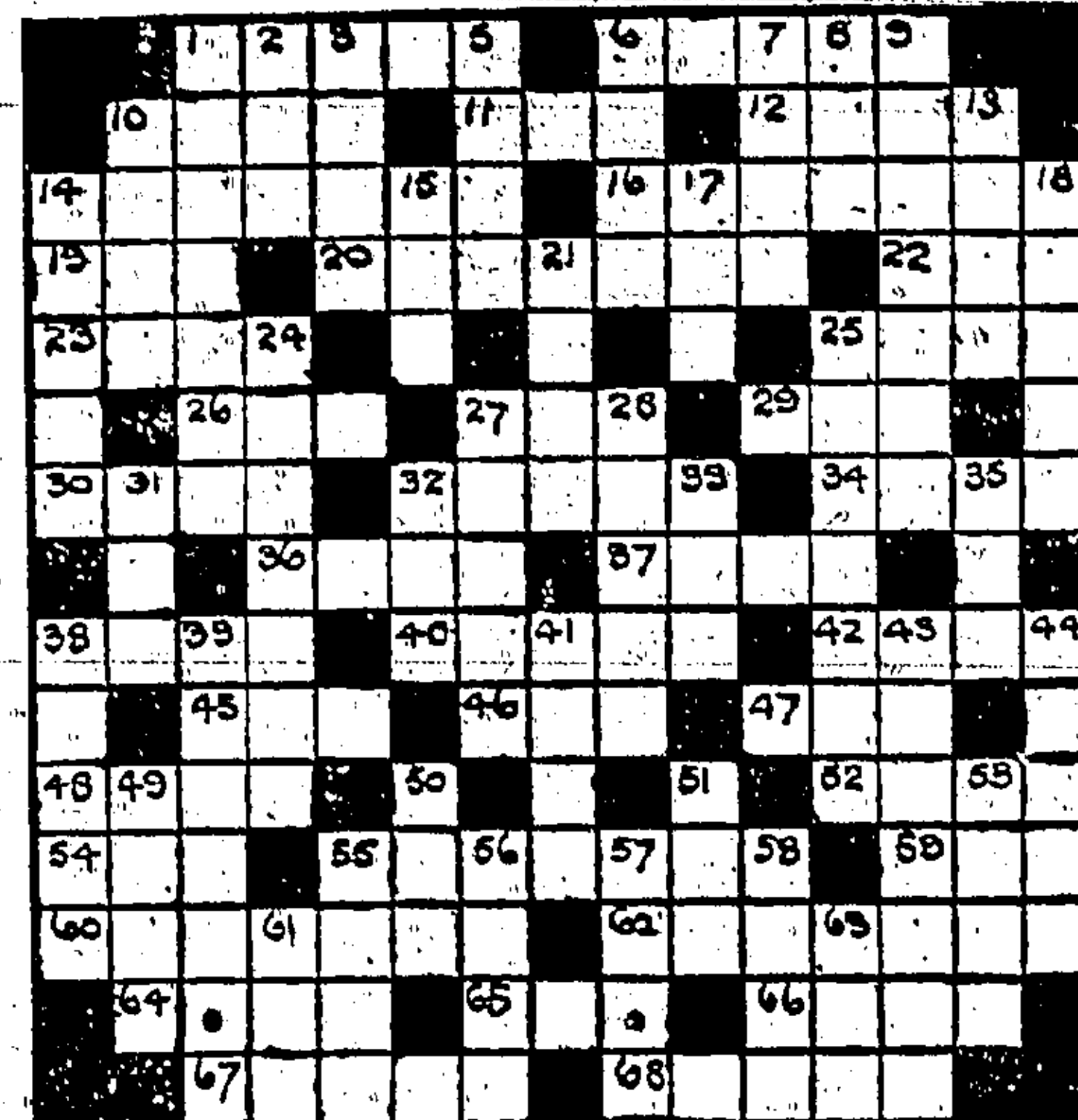
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.64	29.63	29.66	
Temperature	89	80	89	
Humidity	83	62	65	
Wind Direction	W	Calm	W	
Force	2	0	2	
Weather	...	CM	W	
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.00	

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 89

Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 79

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder

CROSS WORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
1. Lid.
 2. Tree.
 3. Make fit.
 4. English river.
 5. Spikes.
 6. Amusement.
 7. Raving.
 8. Mountain.
 9. Steps.
 10. Neither.
 11. Mohammedan officer.
 12. See.
 13. Torment.
 14. Inclined.
 15. Mental faculty.
 16. Neat.
 17. Staff of Life.
 18. Forwarded.
 19. Trip.
 20. Sacred Buddhist language.
 21. Fairy.
 22. Plunged.
 23. Pipe.
 24. Precocious child.
 25. Address.
 26. Put on.
 27. Affection.
 28. Mature.
 29. Large bird.
 30. Expand.
 31. Tooth.
 32. Sink down.
 33. Pertaining to love.
 34. Counsel.
 35. Household god.
 36. Telegraph.
 37. Strong drink.
 38. Pledge.
- Down.
1. Made of milk and eggs.
 2. Fragment.
 3. Curtain.
 4. Tall grass.
 5. Lake.
 6. Coops.
 7. Isolated pillar.
 8. Arseniate of copper.
 9. Placid.
 10. Neat. (Scotch).
 11. Colour.
 12. Man's name.
 13. Welcome.
 14. Drug.
 15. Season of May.
 16. Guest.
 17. Sharp ridge on stone.
 18. A small light.
 19. Rage.
 20. Shoot.
 21. Father.
 22. Nose.
 23. Whittened.
 24. Stream.
 25. Bad.
 26. Fabulous animal.
 27. Funeral song.
 28. Hebrew measure.
 29. It is.
 30. Decoration.
 31. Study carefully.
 32. Ram.
 33. Depend.
 34. Sour.
 35. Bird of prey.
 36. Fuss.
 37. Neckwear.

The solution of this puzzle will be given in the *Daily Press* on Thursday.

MARINE COURT.

A SUSPECTED THIEF FINED.

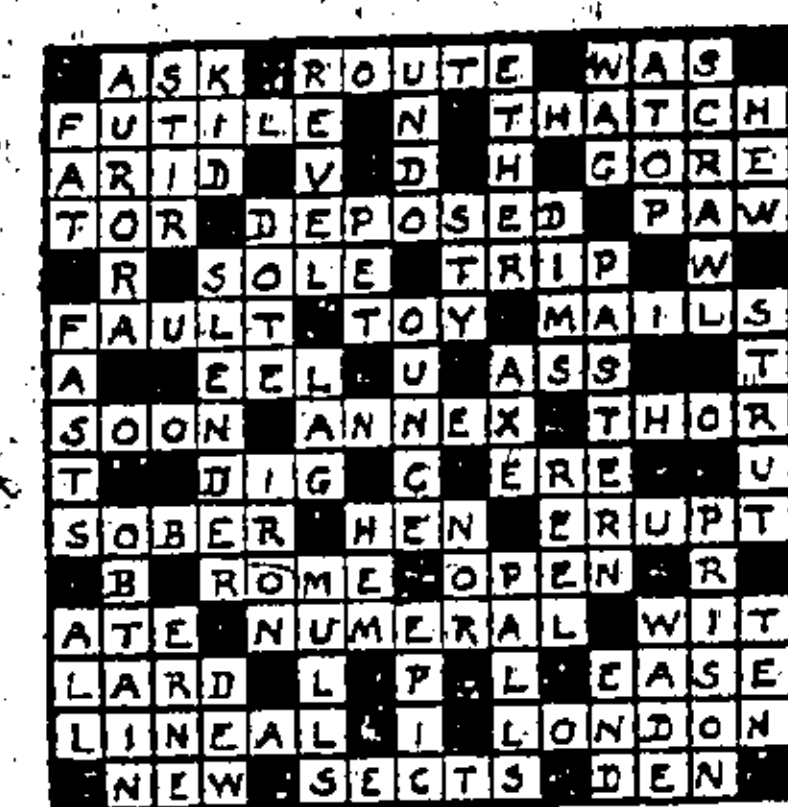
Before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, a coolie was charged with being on board the s.s. *Santhia* without permission.

His appearance in Court was a sequel to his arrest by a passenger on board the steamer, who, while having, prior to going ashore, heard a noise, and turning around found that his belt, containing \$100 in local currency, was missing. The passenger promptly caught hold of the nearest person to him, who turned out to be the defendant, and held him until a Chinese detective appeared on the scene.

The defendant pleaded guilty to being on board the steamer, but said he was there for a legitimate purpose. He made a statement to the effect that he was assisting a hawker, who was unable to carry on his business properly because of an injury to his leg.

The hawker gave corroborative evidence of this statement.

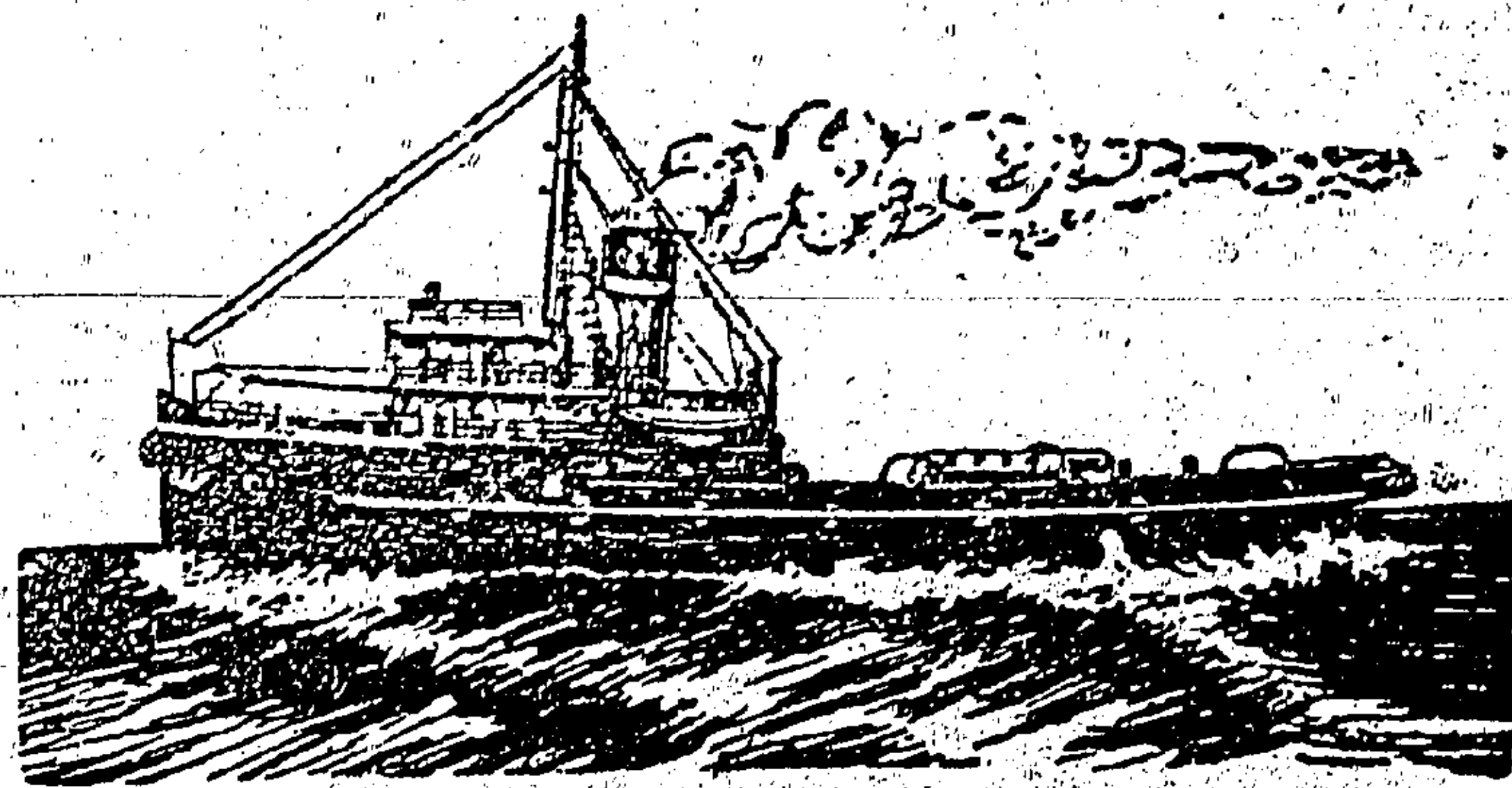
(Continued on next column.)

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S
PUZZLE.

A police sergeant said that when he went on board the *Santhia*, he found the defendant tied hand and foot to the railing. His nose was bleeding and his back was badly injured. He searched the man, but found no money on him. The Marine Magistrate fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour in default.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins.Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

August 22nd.

Bingo Maru, Japanese str., 3,723 tons, Capt. Y. Ishida, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 18th with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 224—O.S.K.

Borneo, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 240—Shun Tai S.S. Co.

Calcutta, British str., 6,313 tons, Capt. Frank Adcock, from Philadelphia and Manila. The former port she left on June 23rd and the latter on August 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Jude, French str., 388 tons, Capt. P. Maternati, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 238—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

Kum Sang, British str., 3,447 tons, Capt. H. W. Chandler, from Kobe, which port she left on August 17th, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Semeramis, Dutch str., 3,379 tons, Capt. A. J. Konings, from Newchwang, which port she left on August 16th, lying at Kowloon Bay.—A.P.C.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 173 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with cattle, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

Voghtland, German m.s., 2,200 tons, Capt. Fr. Buch, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 19th, with mats and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 24—Jensen & Co.

August 23rd.

Empress of Canada, British str., 12,511 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, O.B.E., R.N.R., from Vancouver, which port she left on August 5th, with 500 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.S.S.

Ganges Maru, Japanese str., 2,757 tons, Capt. S. Takata, from Sandakan, which port she left on August 17th, with rattan and merchandise, lying at buoy No. 210—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Kwang Chow Wan, with general cargo and live stock, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Jensen & Co.

Kalyan, British str., 5,679 tons, Capt. R. Malhale, R.N.L., from Shanghai, which port she left on August 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 21—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

North, Dutch str., 5,061 tons, from Manila, which port she left on August 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,982 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Singapore, which port she left on August 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 332—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 103 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Amoy, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese str., 2,322 tons, Capt. K. Dote, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 18th, with pig iron and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 23rd.

Alaska Maru, for Takao.

Anhui, for Amoy.

Banovan, for Manila.

Bingo Maru, for Kobe.

City of Corinth, for Manila.

Elida Chansen, for Chinwangtao.

Ganges Maru, for Takao.

Jude, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Kalyan, for Singapore.

Kiangsu, for Bangkok.

Korea Maru, for Keelung.

Kosherk, for Kobe.

Nanhai, for Amoy.

Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.

Seachuen, for Amoy.

Taiwan, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Tak Hing, for Haiphong.

Voghtland, for Manila.

Yamaguchi Maru, for Keelung.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Tilawa* (B.I. & Apear Line), left Singapore for Hongkong on the 21st inst., and is due here on the 26th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 6th.

Tandu (E. & A.), due to-morrow.

Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due August 26th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock at Takao: *Ilanyang*, *Kathe* and *Kinayau*. At Cosmopolitan Dock: *Lama*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1926.

Date	East of Greenwich	Sunset
August 24th	6:03 a.m.	6:43 p.m.
25th	6:03	6:47
26th	6:04	6:46
27th	6:04	6:45
28th	6:04	6:44
29th	6:04	6:43
30th	6:05	6:43
31st	6:05	6:42

HONGKONG to BORNEO.

S.S. "LOK SUN"
Leaves Hongkong
Thursday,
August 26th,
calling at
Sandakan, Lahad
Datu, Tawao and
Senporna.

Excellent Accommodation for Saloon, 1st and 2nd, and Steerage Passengers.

Full Information from—

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE.

TEL. C. 232.

WATT & CO., 188, WING LOK STREET. TEL. C. 4968.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES to EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers	H'kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG-SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Empress Canada	Aug. 30
Sep. 8	Sep. 10	Empress Russia	Sep. 13

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: GAOANPAO. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15]



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

*KOREA MARU	...	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at 10 a.m.
*SIBERIA MARU	...	Monday, 21st Sept. at Noon
*TAIYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 5th Oct. at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 31st Aug. at Noon
ANYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 12th Oct. at Noon
BOKUYO MARU	...	Saturday, 27th Nov. at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU	...	Saturday, 28th Aug.
BAKOZAKI MARU	...	Saturday, 11th Sept.
HAKUSAN MARU	...	Saturday, 25th Sept.
KITANO MARU	...	Saturday, 9th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU	...	Wednesday, 24th Aug.
AKI MARU	...	Wednesday, 24th Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

HAKODATE MARU	...	Thursday, 26th Aug.
TAKEOTOYO MARU	...	Monday, 5th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	...	Monday, 30th Aug.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	...	Monday, 30th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	...	Saturday, 16th Sept.
AKI MARU	...	Saturday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU	...	Tuesday, 24th Aug.
MALACCA MARU	...	Friday, 27th Aug.
DAKAR MARU	...	Monday, 30th Aug.
TAMBA MARU	...	Tuesday, 31st Aug.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7]



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at H'gk. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
AMAZONE	...	31st Aug., 1926	14th Sept., 1926
ANGERS	...	13th Aug.	28th Sept.
DARTAGNAN	...	14th Aug.	12th Oct.
ANGKOR	...	28th Sept.	29th Oct.
PORRHOS	...	12th Oct.	9th Nov.
CHAMBERD	...	26th Oct.	23rd Nov.
PAUL LECAT	...	10th Nov.	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class... £ 93. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class... £ 85. 0s. Od.
STEAMERS 2nd... £ 27. 0d. Od. STEAMERS 2nd... £ 21. 0s. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
s.s. "SI-KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 22nd August.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 3, Quai de Commerce, 3, Quai de Commerce, 3, Quai de Commerce.

CONSIGNATION—TRADE—REPRESENTATION. [12]

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 25th Aug. at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Thursday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMJANG"	Thursday, 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 29th Aug. at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 1st Sept. at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 3rd Sept. at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 5th Sept. at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 8th Sept. at 5 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & YOKO	"LAISANG"	Friday, 10th Sept. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 15th Sept. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"GLENAMORY"	24th Aug.	"GLENUGLE"	...	22nd Sept.
"GLENGARRY"	2nd Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		
"GLENAPP"	16th			
"GLENSHANE"	5th Oct.	"GLENHARRY"	...	20th Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	16th	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		
"GLENBEG"	28th			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3686. [9]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "PERU"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 20th of September, 1926.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward bound on or about
M/S "Asia"	15th September	...
M/S "Java"	15th October	...
M/S "Afrika"	10th November	...
M/S "Malaya"	8th December	...

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents. [14]

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels

MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

m.s.	"CANTON"	...	31st August
m.s.	"NANKING"	...	15th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.s.	"DELHI"	...	12th October
m.s.	"SUMATRA"	...	18th October

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Hongkong.

G. E. HUYGEN.

Canton.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW EAST ASIAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Sept. 1st, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 13th, 5 p.m.

TO EUROPE—£120-£112

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Aug. 24th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 5th, 5 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795. [18]

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA"

(8,670 TONS D.W.)

THE above Steamer having Accommodation for over 100 First Class Passengers will be Despatched via PHILIPPINES, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL on the 11th NOVEMBER, 1926, for NEW YORK where she is due to arrive on 2nd JANUARY, 1927.

For Freight or Passage Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
 AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

BOSTON & NEW YORK
 AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 (ANDREW WALK & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
 M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
 "ELLERMAN" LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... From Hongkong 5th September.
 For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £12.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
 ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER From Hongkong October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Boira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Kilindini, Port Natal, Laderna Bay, Walvis Bay, and Mafeking.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
 NEW YORK
 PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
 of the United Netherlands
 Navigation Company.



Regular Four-weekly Service between
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
 and
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
 North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 20th September.
 S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 4th September.
 S.S. "GOSTKERK" ... 2nd October.
 S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 30th October.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1574.

Agents,

York Building

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P. & O. British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
 TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CON-
 STANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT
 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	4th Sept., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	10th Sept.	Mars., L'don, Hamb., B'dam. Antw. & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	22nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"NELLORE"	5,334	29th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	8,155	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,128	11th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"KEITH"	9,135	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	22nd Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	19th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	5th March	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	16th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,123	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,930	14th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TAKADA"	8,549	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,754	14th Sept.	do.
"TELAWA"	10,005	20th Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	24th Sept.	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,341	30th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,958	27th August, 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	do.

* Calls at Kolambagan.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
 The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hongkong, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TELAWA"	10,006	29th Aug., 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"JEYPORE"	5,213	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	5,333	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	5th Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIBALA"	7,341	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MUREA"	10,918	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	10,902	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yoko am.
"KEITH"	9,135	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	5,333	15th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,123	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,980	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
 accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms,
 Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
 AND RETURN
 (Occupying 6 to 9 Days)

HAINING ... Tuesday, 24th August, at 12 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO.
 General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANEUI"	On 24th Aug.	8 a.m.
AMOY, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 25th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th Aug.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Aug.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th Aug.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 31st Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 31st Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Sept.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 4th Sept.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
 VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	18th October
CHANGTE	9th November	17th November
CHANGTE	10th December	17th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
 Agents.

Telephone: CENTRAL 35.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... on or about 19th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £36. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.
 S.S. "FIUME L." ... on or about 4th September.
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 7th September.
 S.S. "FIUME L." ... on or about 30th September.
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMYOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DEUCALION"	... Via Suez Canal	27th August.
S.S. "ANTILLOCHUS"	... Via Suez Canal	10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	... Via Suez Canal	24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

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